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Date:

The Building Blocks of Longuage: From Sound to sentence structure 1) Sound < 2) Bobble < 3) Letter < 4) World < (5) Phrase < 6 Clause < 7 Sentence (1) Sound · The smallest unit of speech, representing a specific sound produced by the vocal coold, mouth and throat. In Linguistics, these are called phonemes. · Example: In English, the sound [p] as in 'pat' on [s] as in 'sit'. 2) Babble · In the easily stages of Language Development, intents produce sequences of sound, often without meoning. It involves suspetition of syllobles epural laser mobilines · Example: A baby babbling 'ba-ba-ba' or 'da-da-da' as they Leasin to contaid speech sounds

(3) Lettor

· A written or printed symbol representing a sound in the language.

Letter born the alphabet of a language and corresponds to Sounds (Phonemes)

· Example: The Letter 'A' in the English Alphabet Cooperpords to the sound [ae] in apple

4) Woord

· A combination of letters that prepresents a meaningful unit of Language. Words can be a single unit or a combination of smaller elements (morphemes)

· Example: (cot', 'snun' or 'happiness'

(5) Phorase
· A group of words that work together to express a concept, but
they do not from a complete structure, Phorase Lack a subject ox
a priedicate.
· Example: 'under the table', 'the red ball'.
© clause
· A group of words that Contains both a subject and a predicate. A
clause con be independent (forming a sentence) or dependent
(Forming part of Larger Sentence).
· Example:
· Independent clause: 'She Hon'
· Dependent clause: 'Becouse she was lote'
7) Sentence
· A complete unit ob Longuage mode up of one or more closes.
A sentence conveys a complete thought and includes a subject
ond a predicate.
· Example: she gran to the store because the was late.
se assaud seiten dan der
#Note
o Subject
· The subject is the person, place, thing, or idea that performs
or receives the oction of the verb.
· It's what our whom the sentence is about,
· Ex: She is reading a book.
A service of the serv
o Predicate
· The predicate contains the verb and provides inhormation
about the subject. It tells what the subject does or what
is being done to the subject

· Ex: she is greating a book.
© Ve916
· The verb shows the action or state of being in the sentence. It can be a physical action, mental action, or a state of existence.
• Examples:
· She riends every day (action)
· she reads every day (action) · she is hoppy (state of being)
O Object
· The object is the noun or prionoun that rieceives the action of
the verb. It answers the question 'what' or 'whom' after the
V016.
Examples!
she yeads a book
· He sow her.
• Complement
· Complements provide necessary additional inharmation that completes
the meaning of the verb and may describe or renome the subject or object.
• Examples:
· She is a heartiful woman
· The winner is John
• The Winney is John The winner is John The winner'
the state of the s
Note (Predicate)
· A bredicate must contain a verb. The verb is the essential component
of the predicate because it expresses the action or state of
being related to the subject
· objects and complements are optional and may are may not be
priesent, the verb is always necessary.

# Clouse			
Hoving Complete	Но	ving incor	nplete
meaning		neoning	
Independent clouse	Depen	dent clous	e
OV		0 4	
Principal or Main cloude	Subo	rdinate Clou	120
OH	1		
sentence	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
	Clause	clause	clouse
· The book she that she bought is	on the tab	de	
· The book is on the toble	· that she	bought	
4 Independent clause	→ Depe	ndent clous	J C
Because it was noining, we stayed to be what she soid sunprised me	d 10000b.		
- rolant Firmstot in marin tog	Langthe	2012 I	
# Sentence	IN SUFFERIN	8 10 1	Mar 11
· Goroup of woods	in actions	da ere	
· 4t always delivers a comple	ete meaning.	4131 00	
· It has its own syntax.	do ano essi	BULLS SVI	The state of
· It always ends at either -	full stop co	c Question	mark (!)
· Syptax:			LUCAL *
by Subject + verb + Object	to a good	94	
Subject + [Helping Verb+	Main verb] -	+ [Indible!	et object +
Digrect Object] + other	r words	11 / 10 m	· ·
	4 Time / Mon		

D Siya boughta cup of Cobbee from me - correct but
22) Sing bought me a cup of cobbee man occording to synta
>2) Siya bought me a cup of copper. Those Sccording to symu.
Types of Sentences
· Gonovally - 5 tupos
· Grenerally — 5 types - Moinly — 4 types
- Tolling 4 types
(1) Assertive Sentence / Declaration
(2) Interorogative
(3) Imperative
(4) Exclomatory
(5) Optolive
14 o t - Lo
Note
· In on Imperative Sentence, we can hide subject.
· verb connot be hidden in ony sentence.
21 a 1 a 1 a 1 a 1 a 1 a 1 a 1 a 1 a 1 a
Assertive Sentence / Declaration
· It is a type of sentence that makes a statement, declares
a foct, or expresses an opinion.
· It conveys information or ideas without any borceful or
emotional tone.
· Assertive sentences are often straighthornand and can be
either positive or negative.
• Examples:
· Positive! He is going to the store
· Negotive: She does not like coppee.
 Positive: He is going to the store Negotive: She does not like cobbee. Rohan plays cricket.

	(Date)	Date:
#	Interologative Septence	Alamovi .
	· An interorgative sentence is a sentence to It typically ends with a question more (?	hot asks a question.
	It typically epos with a question mork (?),
٠	Exomples:	oth many
	· Does Rahul Play Cricket?	The William .
	· what do you know?	
		the in the first
	Imposative septence	
•	An Imperative sentence is a sentence that	
	or mokes a request. It typically starts ,	with a verb.
•	Examples:	Alberta Company
	· Please close the door	- (
_	· Go to bed now	no f
	· Don't touch that	
	· Could you please help me?	20-N-1 (F
	· Oo it.	and the state of t
#	Exclaimatory Sentence	L. C. II DONELS
•	An exclaimatory septence expresses strong of	emotion mer excitement.
	It obten ends with on exclomation mark (
•	We connot use a full stop (period)	
•	Examples:	
	 Wow, that's amozing! What a beautiful day! I cop't believe it! 	
	· what a beautiful day!	
	· Help!	-
	· How gorgeous she is!	
4	addina contena	<u> </u>
++	Optative Sentence	201 - 201
•	An optative sentence expresses a wish, desired It is often introduced by the word 'may' sometimes by 'would' or 'might'.	of could as
	sometimes by "would, or "mint;	we could, and

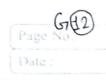
Page No.

Date:

# Poorls o				<u> </u>
		2) PHONOUR	3) VO1b	
5) Adje	ctive	6) conjunction	7) Preposition	8) Interjection
·				10000
# Note	1		u .	NEW .
· S(10 + VG	orb + Object + o	thed	
<u> </u>	- Noun, f	Monour L Nour, P	910 p 0 u p	10 0 1 10 0000
, TU (<u>z Seiten</u>	ce, Only Subject on Subject, a senter	d Object Con be	<u>NOUP / 1910/2012.</u> No. o. l
· Wit	hout a	Subject, a senter	ice connor de 190	MINEQ.
# 110.0 10	2 idaal:	L. Nous	to the first of the state of th	
H HOW TO	9 1081) I	by Noun Bix E-ness, -ity, -ie	2 11 00	£-1
	Uallu	101x 1-11855,-114,-11	617, -1Ty	
C.y.	— Holly	-> You are	Adjective	
	2000	-> Hoppiness	→ 1000	wall was to
	1/(0)2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	511730	of white I
(2) (13-6	\rightarrow	who / what or wh	nem	
		Identify Noun ox		
				41.34.9
# who/ u	Shot / 4	hom	HELD RUMBLE - 3	
· Sub	ject =	Noun 1. object	ct = Noun	
E.g. (1)	Robon	Kicks a ball	the first topy of h	at a soft H
(2)	Sixo	bought ice-coreom	17 Sil 1 1 100	and the first
3	Romest	along with his for	miends is coming	box dinner.
	~~~~	a stringe language of the		o walls
# How .	to fina	1 Subject?	Took Ora	Product i.
(1) Find	the L	verb of the sonten	9	
(2) Put	" whe	/ what " before the	Venb	Migst.
(3) ASK	questi	on with the help		
(4) Young	c onsur	or will be your s	Subject.	
		V	•	

# Note
• who $\rightarrow \{polson\}$
· What -> { Thing } - onimals, beelings
• 6.9.
· Siya cooks food
who T [Ans = Siya] Noun / Subject
Who LANS - vigas 10001/1000gecc
· Romesh along with his forliends is coming food dinner.  ① who is coming food dinner?
\ Romel Romel (subject)
2 with whom Romesh is coming?
with his byliends (Not a subject)
· Use 'who' to reveal the Subject
and solve to the s
The knows Knows me sty and all gi
$V_4 \rightarrow Pl_1 9400 Voyb$
्र) हो कीन जानता है ?
2) Who Knows me
V5 -> Sigular vonb
$\lambda_{ijkij} = i \gamma_{ijkij} = i \gamma_{ijkij} = i \gamma_{ijkij} + i \gamma_{ijkij} = i \gamma_{ijkij} + i $
# How to find Object?
1) Find the verb of the sentence
2) Ask question usith verb
3) whom or what -> things / onimals / feelings
4) Answer = Object
Visit in the second of the control o
· People
The state of the s
the tender of the second of the second

	Sochip Kicked whom a
1) Sochin Kicked the ball	Sachin kicked what → the ball
2) Siya went home.	« Siya went what?
ats Adverb	Siga went whose?  — used with odverb
	L used with odverb
3 Rodhika enjoyed the party	Radhika enjoyed what? → the porty
4 Mobit enjoyed during the party	
(time) Preposition	5
5) My Home is beautiful	
# Note	ver serve i loeren i e
· By directly seeing a word, its	parts of speech cannot be
Justified in isolation. It's 1	Function in a statement will
convey its pasts of speech.	
· Sub = who/what + verb	
· Oby = Verb + whom/w	hat sure is a su
# Functions of a NOUN / (Role of	a Noun / case of a Noun/Noun case)
1 Subject	in a some quality to the
(2) Object of a Verb	are were
3 Expross possesion	
a object of a Preposition	
(5) Noun in opposition	The state of the s
	L'In
	and the state of t



# Noun as Subject of a Verb
<ul> <li>Nominative case = Subjective Case = as a Subject</li> </ul>
· Rom is a good boy.
· Siya cooks bood.
JIYU COOKS GOOL.
# Noun as an objet of the verb
· Accusative case = Objective case = as an Object of the verb.
· He bought ice - 0100ml.
· Siya Kicked the ball.
# Note
· Rom is playing cricket
S O
· Those beautiful girls were doncing there.
· The singing of those beoutiful birds delights me
Head word object 72 singular
Prieposition
171Q ODI GIOTI
# Noun as an object of a Breposition
· He went to home · The cat was on the table
lack of
Sub, 1 obs Was
· one of the boys were waiting bor him.
Sub. 7 Verb other woords.
A Commence of the Commence of
Charles and Company of the Company o
· one + ob + Noun/
Propoun
Plurial from, Adj objective case
V

I sow a boy

O Collective Noun
· Nome of any collection our group.
Common Noun Collective Noun
Students > Class
O O Players Team
O O O Judgest Public Hob
Public Ground insects Swarm/Berry
Public Groupo  insects Swarm/Berly  Fish Sheal/School of Fish  Big onimals Hord
The state of the s
· Collective Noup — Common Noun
a) Bouquet -> flowers
b) flock —> Biggs
c) Ped -> Mostine onimals / Sea / Ocean
$d)$ Swarm $\rightarrow$ insects
e) Bevy -> insects/giz/ls
f) Hound -> wild dogs
9) Hord
h) Grew -> Flight attendent / Sailor
nice a second of the market of shall be seen for the first co
4 Collective Noun: - 'as a single entity' or 'as a single unit'
that we get the
Sub (Sing) + Verb (Sing) + Oby
· Sub + verb + oby -
· Sub + verb + oby - Sub ( Plural ) + verb ( Plural ) + oby
Output of the second of the se
E.g (Jusy): Collection of Judges
The justy west given the judgement.
DIAL SUDT   - 4 Was
sing. verb _ Collective noun
as a single unit
Singular Suby,
gilgular sold,

√ Singulaor	
· The jury has/boxe not given its judgement.	
4 Possessive Adjective	<u> </u>
Plusial Singulase	molecular .
# Note	<u> </u>
· its - (singular); their - (Plural)	
• Subject (Singular) + Verb (Singular) + Possesive odj. Chu.	odj.(Singular), Hal)
4 Collective Noun: when the emphasis is on the individual	membee
of the group	Takiti Takiti
· Hipts:	
· one by one = individual	to the second
· Divide -> given or sense	
· not agree — Possesive ods. ( Plumal)	
Plusial L. d. III al L. a.a.t.	Land Hall
1) The jury was/were divided on this matter.	Car .
2) The JUNY WOS/ WENE DIVIDED ON this matter.	, 041.
Plugral Subj.	
# Proctice	Company T
a) The committee has/hove taken its decision.	<u> </u>
b) The 11941 is large divide in their opinion.	2 SOLL "
c) The family is/one not agreed on the point.	
d) The team is/orie on the top in the competition.	11
e) The team is/age trying their new uniform.	
(Trail Sudivisory)	
4 Some collective Nours are originally in their plural f	OM
· Subject (Plushal) + verb (Plushal) + Possesive Ad	y (Plussal)
· Subject (Plusial) + veril (Plusial) + Possesive Ad · Cottle, Grentry, leasontry, Poultry, clergy, infontry	y, Covally
people, vermin etc.	
· cottes are grozing } · Our infantry is re	eody.
cottle (Plural) are	0.

# Note		
· Person (Singular	$\rightarrow$ People (	Plusial)
· Peoples: The Peo	ple of different Not	ions/countries.
· Police (Pluxal)	1 0 00	(6.398f - 1, 11)
· Policemon (Sinc	guloso	cemen (Plumal)
# Abstract Noun		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 ·
· feel - nome		
Verb -	-> Abstroct Noun	the case of the desired states at
· Hate —	Hotned ( oT42d)	
· Lough	Loughter (É21)	
Common noun		
· child —	- childhood (07440)	7)
· Boy -	- Boyhood Coisab4	ली )
[Adjective]		
· Honest —	- Hopesty	The first sile of the sile of
· Kind —	- Kindness	The same of the same of the same of
· Hoppy -	- Happiness	
# Moterial Noun		and the state of t
· Nome of such sut	ostonces that agre us	sed to make something.
· Rice, Sugar, wot	er, gold	who forly the of the
15.0	4 H mil housen t	Marie Le House Set 1
#	NOUN Types	an emiliones at the
	I lo A lovo	(Nac della Na
Courto	ble Noun	(Uncountable Noun)
and the second	(e.g) Boy, cat, gird, person, animal,	
Cour	ting thing.	· Connot be counted
	<b>—————————————————————————————————————</b>	· Always used as a Singular
Singular Noun	Plusial Noun	form.
ane	morre than one	· Abstract Noun, Material
· Common Nou	n, collective Noun	Noun, Lloroper Noun

# N	ote		. (74) 321
		Star)	
	Countable	Uncountable	
		(Stoor) > Stoors -> Se	even Soge ob Stars.
		(Inbinite) (Countless)	Table 1
		7	
		(Haix)	ar paris of the
	6 0110	No. 20 (Vacantalla Vaca)	Lipan solution
-	Countable	Noun (uncountable Noun)	Aller or
#	Singular Noun	Pluya	Nour
1.	Coirestiro	Crites	
2,	Phenomenon	Pheno	
3,	Vertex	Vertice Vertice	
4,	Rodius	Rodii	
5,	Syllabus	Ima Syllol	oi et la adamad »
6.	Motylix	Mata	icos
7.	Gisis	Grise	
8.	Datum	Data	
9,	Coctus	Cocti	topi de dit .
10.	Thesis	These	Anthy Appared
11.	Focus	Foci	neo h and 1 .
12.	Rodius	Rodiu	S about 1
13.	Chassis	Chass	
14.	Medium	Medio	
15.	Locus	Loci	no atmustial to
16.	Mon	Men	I do and one
17.	Wemon	Weme	on faviore

Page	No. G (18)
Date	*

	1,0,6,0
18, Child	chilobien
19. Foot	<u>feet</u> Teeth
20. Tooth	
21. Mouse	Mice
22, G00SE	G1080
23. Basis	Bases
# Proctice C Singular Form =	Plusial From)
· Sheef, Deer, Fish.	
The sheep is ognizion in the	tiold
1. The sheep is grazing in the 2. The sheeps are grazing in the 3. The bunter spotted a deer	he Field
3. The burter spotted a deer	in the Frozest.
~4. The hunters sow several c	legge dugging their expedition.
5 I couplit a bia fish in the C	loke.
√5. I cought a big fish in the s ≪6. There are many fishes in	this pood.
# कुह Nours हीते Singulax है, दी	29 flurial & 1
	Auford J
· Bronches of Learning: Mothematics	, Physics, Politics, Statistics,
Economics.	Actor Classes
· Disease: Measles, Mumps, Ric	ckets, Shingles
· Gromes and sports: Billiards,	Aquotics, Grymnastics, Attribetics
	teers, Gulliver's thovels, The
Agrabian Nights.	100 A A 1 1 1 A 1
· Nome of Countries: United sta	ates ob America, United Ariab
Eminates.	Autofia
0	and the second s
# Proctice	700 has
x1. Mathematics are a tough subject	3. United States have a big army.
22. The lions of the East one a	14. The measles offe a disease
nice book. 13	} that couses fever and ned mash.

# Note	e de la Architection de
· His Mothematics is lone fast	
<b>V</b>	
as a calculation	Politics = Opinion / Beliefs
	{ Plunal -
Plugral	
	- Super Jacob Sances
· His politice are different from	mine,
15 low of his anow 30 #	, raga telagla shikali .
· Triousers, Jeons, Parts, Payamas, Scales, Alms, Tranks, Proceeds,	Scissors, Spectocles, Shews,
Scales, Alms, Thanks, Proceeds,	Riches, Contents, credentials,
agent riups & Stramplested & Stephia	ts, Customs, Kotions, Anchive
Assets, Stains, Spinits, outskin	ls, surrecoundings, congratulation
Binaculara etc.	Lodd Sea Kotalak all
· Subject (Plusial) + Verb (Plusial	Possesive ody (Plusial)
and all to shape or	prestrict to end and to
# Proctice spectacles  1. His spectacle is very costly.  2. The suppression of the place	I by walked of the field
a 1. His spectacle is very costly.	have .
2. The supplied of the place	e bas enchanted me.
×3 Alms was distributed among	the poor.
X4. A paix of spectacles have b	een bought by me
25. The government has ordered	to set up industries of
the outskirt of the city.	pend all 115
outs kints	met + (0) beneated of palm .
# Note	the less bed may been co
(p-9 (p-9 p-9)	
WE SEE THE SECOND SECON	
one pain of two pain of spectocles	

# Uncountable Noun
· Scenery, Poetry, Furniture, Advice, Information, Hoir,
Business, Mischiele, Briend, Luggage, Baggage, Knowledge,
Jewellery, Equipment, Evidence, cost, word (in the sense
of Bromise, message, discussion), work, News, Percentage,
of 1910mise, mestage, orschasion, work, recorded
Music Dist, Dust, Totaboic, Electricity, Stationery, wastage,
brieakage, music, confectionary, pottery, bakery, behaviours
Fuel etc.
· & [Article alon] + uncountable noun.
· uncountable noun con't be Plustal.
Singulage Singulage
# Bractice is
La) The mischiefs committed by him oxe unposidonable.
ab) His hoirs and block In sense of promise
\( \text{d} ) You should be true to your words. \( \text{d} ) Mony Kinds of furnitures are available of the shop. \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the posteries of Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the posteries of Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the posteries of Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the posteries of Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the posteries of Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the posteries of Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the posteries of Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the posteries of Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the posteries of Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the posteries of Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the posteries of Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the posteries of Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the posteries of Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the posteries of Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the posteries of Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the posteries of Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{I Like the Byrron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) \text{d} \text{A Like the Byron and Shelley.} \( \text{d} ) A Like the Byrron and Shelle
(d) Mony Kinds of furinituries are available at the shop.
« e) I like the poeteries of Byrian and Shelley.
foem (singular)
the principal density all to office a sit of
# NOTE
· Poem (singular) -> Poems (Plusal)
to make now but have on homeonia and training one off the
# Spot the Englose
· when he returned (a) / from America, he inhormed me (b) /
that he had come hove (C) / to do an usuaent work. (d)
ROMON
Anticle duncountable Noun
the contract of the contract o
the state of the s

# Note
Advice They can be counted with the
alan help of phonases.
Mischieb
uncountable noun
# Examples Phorases to show counting of an uncountable nown
a) A piece / word of odvice
b) An act of mischief
c) A piece of work
d) A piece / 1006 ob bread
e) An article of luggage.
# Proctice
« a) He gove me an information.
# 1910ctice a piece of <a href="#"></a>
x c) she wants two articles of Jewellery.
« d) His furnitures being been sent to new house.
« e) The position demanded fifty supers to carry my luggages.
«f) There is a good news for you.
15:10 - Gi - John gard - Caron at sharamad (d)
# Compound Noun
· Two or more than two nouns combined together to form a
new word. ( - mail i have not ) ( body - primary)
· e.g. Classmate, Bedroom, Ice oream, Mother-in-law etc.
and -gr- ender so the hope of the
# Types of Compound Noun
Type 1: Noun + Preposition + Noun
(Some)
. Itel by Itel door to door word box word page after Pac
· step by step, door to door, word bor word, page after page town after town, village after village, hour after hour,
book on book.
MAL AIL LOOK !

CANA I
· When the same noun appears on both sides of a Preposition, the
noun may gremain singulax. [ Case of Type 1]
· This often happens in expressions of movement or distance,
and the singular form is used to indicate a general concept
grather than a countable Object.
# Proctice
2. Towns after Towns were destroyed.
~· Town after Towns were destroyed.
Town ables town wester destroyed
Singular was
Control to sintential (
# spot the orange
L (0) Towns abtox towns were 1 (b) conquered 1 cc) by him but he found
no peoce. / cd) No ervor.
TANGER COMPANY CA
Type 2: Noun + Preposition + Noun
(Different)
• Eg: Singular 1 Pluyal 1
(a). sister-in-low → sisters-in-low
(c). Member of Parliament -> Members of Parliament =
1) O line CO live of the Co of the Co
# Proctice (Singular -> Plusal) (Compound: Type-2)
∠(1). He has two sistex-in-lows.
(3) Ritesh has two sisters-in-law.
# Spot the excused
can All here sister's in-lows / (b) core exteremely co-operative /
(c) and the doesn't miss here great sisters at all. I (d) No Estaroc

# Grenitive Case	
· Possesive Case	1
L) To express possession	
· Possession	pitanei si
	grafficher (* 18
NOUN NOUN	600 941 ( S
1 Living 1 Living	ton out to
① Living ① Living ② Non Living ② Non Living	of topoly in
S I VII g	
○ [Living Noun] - > [Living or Non Living N	1000
· To express possesion by using a postrophe & ('s)	Company of the
· e.g. Rohon Case -> Rohon's Case	14120 OF .
Mer. Verma Son> Mer. Verma's Son	estas.
Dog tail -> Dog's tail	sanola •
	1994 .
Non-Living Noun by using "d" → Non-Living Noun ;	80.092 ·
∠ · Table's lea ✓ · Lea ob table	5/34 4
<ul> <li>✓ · Table's leg</li> <li>✓ · Leg ob table</li> <li>✓ · Window ob room</li> </ul>	- 31/1/2 .
and he will ever sa gran 28 of the	astas .
# Note	
· Tree related Possession	hotal .
« Mongo's Three d. Three of Mongo	
Mongo Tyree 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	della?
# Possesive case of Pluscal Noun	1 Goldson +
· e.g. Mon Market -> Mon's moorket	allad.
children bockpocks -> children's bockpocts	(1) "1100
wanter trades our color to hadres	nell can
#Note	(95 (100
· Boy case -> · Boy's case	and the
L(one has)	
L(one boy)	

∠ · Boys's Coops ≈ ✓ Boys'	Case
∠ · Boys's Coors ≈ ✓ Boys'  L [ Hissing sound ]	Case Removed 'S' after apost-10 phe.
# Practice	
1) The Students' notebooks	
# 2) The countries' flags *> The flag	s of countries
3) The Cots' toys	200/101103
4) Roug' host of	in a delice di anno di
4) Boys' hostel 5) Grinls' school	
0 ) 0(1)(1) 00 )	Le al a sail a
# Possesive case of compound noun	and officer of the second seco
· To express possition place 's after	Compound Noun i's
· sister-in-law's home	
· Father - in-law's cor	7701
· bedroom's Light*	
· Commonder-in-chieb's corders.	The strain tend of
# Note singular	all adding to
# Note Sister in large Compliance	ox loron has
Sister 11- 1949 & Marie 18 Very po	tu las byon horo
· Sistor-in-low's bome) is very by · Siston -in-low's bome are very	of the state of th
· Sisters - in-bus's homes is/one	
· Sisters-in-low's homes + Ever	mb]
# Exception with 's	the Laterage Core of Hamp
· Non Living con show possession using	o 's. Allowed on following:
(1) Time / Distance / Condition	a de la pitra de mais de mais
(2) Heavenly bodies on Celestial be	odies
(3) Proverb ou meta phoe	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(4) Personification.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
r advanal i s	

· ea 9t is nothing problem
· e.g. It is Delhi's problem.  2 Personfied 'Delhi' / treated as a human being
1 OBSTAGIAL DOINT TO STEALED SIE A NOTICITY
# Common Possession
· when two or more people ininth own romething you use the
· when two or more people jointly own something, you use the possessive from only with the second name / last name.
· Rohan and Riya's Case has asorived.
· Robon, Rom and Riya's coor has agorived. — [condition-1]
· Rohan, Rom and Riya's cases have asorived. — [condition-2]
ROPOTT, ROTT OTO RIGHTS COSTS TOVE CONTINEUR. L'ADMINISTRATION & 1
# Split Possession
· when two our more people own separate items, you show
possession box each name individually.
The second secon
· Riya's and Rohan's cases have been assived.
A STATE OF THE STA
# Note C contexts in Possesion)
· Context 1: Common Possesion
· Romesh and Sohon's father has arrived.
(autoria di and phin as) anomas sincles (to
· Context 2: Split Possesion
· Romesh' and Sohan's fathers have apprived.
Com insures and continued statistics are
· Context 3: 14 Hot soft and the soft and th
· Romesh, and Sohon's father has avorived.
( 1x). Intropolar the rate for when who when who !
( real-sup and red o does est surgered Joseph 201 (2)
9/1/4 =
toping in the district any office
to be about at The or of other I surround supported.

10 square

# what is Pronoun
· It is a word that is used in the place of a noun.
a up about low thom of up their their their their
(Plural)
the Carroot 1 Plustal they singulary were
# Concept 1  Floral they singular were  Floral they singular were  Grovernment provided data after it was released by disponent
- different / sectors throughout the country / No Gorox.
TOTAL PROTOGS TOTOLOGIVOL ON SOLVEY TO COME
singulare singulare
· Mukah bought some books and it was costly.
To reg
atophored by
· Singular Noun replaced by > Singular Pronoun.  · Plurial Noun replaced by > Plurial Pronoun.
· Singular Noun replaced by > Singular Pronoun. · Plurial Noun replaced by > Plurial Bronoun.
# Types of Bronouns:
· There one ten types of 1910 nours
(i) Personal bionours (e.g. he, they, we)
(11), POSLESDIVE PHOPOURS (e.g. Nis, yours, Ours)
(iii). Replexive Pronours (e.g. itself, himself, ourselves)
(iv). Intensive bronouns (e.g. itself, himself, ourselves)
(v). Relative Pronouns (e.g. which, who, that)
(vi). Indepinite Pronouns (e.g. none, several, ony)
cui) Demonstrative Bronours (eg this, that, these)
(viii). Distributive Pronouns (e.g. each, either, neither)
(ix). Interrogative Pronouns (e.g. which, who, whose)
(x), Recipiocal Bronouns (e.g. each other, one another)
(x), keciphous 17104/00/10 (v.g., 0007 v1/100, 01/0 01/01/00/
# Note
e Pallovius Paronouns - as an object.
· Intensive Bronours / Emphotic Bronoun — To intensity Subject
TIME INTO INTO INTO INTO INTO INTO INTO INTO

•	JOTE {My, OUX - They as	, youx, h e <u>not</u> 1200	is, hex,	its, theise	:}	
(;	Pronoun ( 1) Subjecti 2) Objecti 3) Possessi	ive Cale ve Cale	- S - D	ubyect byect 988es2ion		
( <u>1</u> )	First Po Second > y	13 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 000000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 000000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 000000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 000000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 000000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 000000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 000000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 00000 (3 000000 (3 0))))))))))	Speaked foura, you He, she,	it, They	9Delves3	
	1	ione with c			selive Calety fosselive fosselive fosselive Tridependent	Chill I
	P0000	Subject	Object	hase ive Adjective Dependent Passesive	Independent Possesive	Reflexive
Singular	1 2 3	I you be she it	me you him hoc it	my youx his hex its	mine youns his hos its	myself younself nimself hesself itself
Plusial	1 2 3	we you they	you them	our your their	OU913 YOU913 theighs	ourselves yourselves themselves

#Note
· Noun's Subjective from is some as Objective from.
· The same cannot be soid box Propours:
· You love me
(sub) (v) (oby.)
· I love you
(Sub) (obj.)
# Difference between Possessive Adjective & Possessive Bronoun
ROSSISSIVE Adj. ? POSSISSIVE MODOUN .
\(\frac{1}{2}\)
· EMy, your, our, its, their, his, her? · EMINE, Yours, Duris, theirs,
· Mú hong is boutibul \ \ \( \text{I/Is, notes, res, we res.} \)
· Viviar de la coetlu ) · Mine is beautiful home
noun > Yours is costly oness.
· Promoun Possessive adjective Ours is big problem.
# Note
· Possessive pronoun = possessive Ady. + noun
This does is mine
WID VIOR IN MIT
d. Possessive Bronoun + Noun.
√. This is mine house
and and and a second
# Concept 2
A Subject (Singular) + verb (Singular) + - POSSESIVE odj. (Singular)
2 Subject (Plural) + verb (Plural) + - Possesive adj. (Plural)
-> Cing has had there lunch . Board Collective
with and Sive box had bix lunch & Team
- I had her amalaying
C) The Company has + 191ed 1975 employees (subject)

4)0

· 1) A

# Personal Bronoun - Sequence
• Border of Bronoun: [2,3,1] Statement / Normal talk  • Border of Bronoun: [2,3,1] → Legal Aspect  Sequence Legisons
« a) I, he and you wore playing cricket.
Vou, he and I were playing oucket
A b) I and he are going to Delhi     A be ond I are going to Delhi
170 Opa o wie goring a restin
© Case 2: For illegal work / Mistake Admit / Confession of Crime/
· Sequence / Order: [1,2,3]
« a) You, he and I did that mistake.
I You and he did that mistake
x b) You, he and I has nobbed the bank.
I, You and he have grobbed the bank.
© Case 3: when a sentence contains more than one Plurial personal bronoun.
· Sequence / order: [1,2,3]
V. we, You and they should go to the party.
# Proctice
L. He decided to distribute new coords between me and you.
V. He decided to distribute new cards between you and me.
12 Transport of the state of th

# bractice (spot the excress) I was almost to the exit of (a) / the building, but standing between the doors and I'me (b) / was a gigartic security grands (c) / Looking right at me (d) / No everor (e) # corcept 5: Comparison of Bronouns Subjective case
Objective case
Objective case (a) she considers you more deserving than I me. (b) Rodha is as beautiful as hear she # Spot the everyon found him brighter than I during the meeting # Concept 6 · Objective Case /(Possessive Adjective / Pronoun) + Grenund #Note (Ground) V4 -> Ving -> (acts as a noun) = Greatural
L(Name of the process) A) Mine going there was not a bad decision.

Ny going there was not a bad decision.

Output

Description.

Output

Description

Output

Description

Output

Description

Description

Output

Description

Descr I Hope you will not mind me/my coming to you - Noun (Greatural) # Spot the Exorore There is no cas/ question of me (b)/ failing in the examination (c)/NO escret (d)

Free my my my failing

Cobystaline my failing my failing (Oby.) adj.)

#	U20	oh	It
		io	

It is used how non living things, animals, insects, Infant.
Introductory Subject (It): Denotes time, weather,
temperature, distance

## Examples

- · It is Maining
- It Hoirs
- It is lo o'clock
- It is to km forom here
- It is not today.

## # Practice

- 1) Russia is a developed country. He will become a superpower It (Singular) 2000.
- 2) India and Sai Lanka, ase developing countries. It is asign countries
- The Company is growing. Soon be will be ground for Project.
- 4) The componies, hove completed (its) torget so it will give bonus to its employees on festival. their / theirs theise

# Spot the esigned

- a) It is I who has done it.
- b) It was them who were fighting.

  c) It was them not us who were fighting.

  They we
- #NOTE [ contradict to -> (S+V+O)] { form of
  - be = { is, om, one, was, were be, been, being } Be + Subjective case as a Main volb

# Note v. 4 hove X. 9 bas

# Spot the Egonoc

· It was them who were (A)/ Hesponsible how making all (B)/
the againgements how the CC)/ successful completion of his posty (D).

(A) NO ESCROSC

(B) responsible for moking all

(c) the asomorgements box the

(D) Successful completion of his party

VE) I was them who were

# Note ( Distributive Bronour) words)

· Distribute — one by one

· Each, Every, Either, Neither 3 Main distributive words. (Adjective) - Connot nused as a Single word.

ruponora svibulireteia #

(1) Eoch

(2) Either

(3) Neither

# Eoch

· We use each to report o individual things or poson in a group of two or more one by one

· It is used as a Singular Subject. I will take Singular verb Subj(SL) + verb (SL)

<a>(a) There are twenty students in the class, each bore a book</a><a>(b) This book contains ten chapters, each is easy.</a></a>

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	G (35)
	Page No.
25741	Date:
- larel + opt < b	- Possesive Adj.
d. Each of the Students have dr	no their homework.
Sub Oby 7 has	r) shis *
Common Grend	This *  This *  There a theirs — [ fure Possessive Pronoun]  masculine Gender + nound
· Grefference m	mosco (ine deribe)
# Either	
· It is used to choose "one	out ob two".
· It is used box only two	person/things
· but, It talks about only	one out of two.
· It is used as a Singular	Subject. It will take Singular Verb
E.g.,	
~ There are two chapters bor	this test and either is easy.
Either of the chopters is/c	SP Pari
LIVING OF THE CONTRACTOR	X Say is the say of th
# Neither	Dougle Stabill
· It is used por two and	charge none of the two
· e.g. There are two chapters	
e.g. more wie wo orbitoto	The transfer is the interpretation of the
+ reado thembro	Programme .
# Example / Prochice	
(1) Either of Four bolls is 90	
	24001 201 2 101
(2) one of the two balls is	Hed.
	A Principle Mark Harris American Control
(3) Nove of two boys is gu	ilty.
(4) Neither of the Four boys	is quiltu, to the said a state.
None	Either
(5) of these two books, you	
Corolla diversity decreased and brooker, decreased	mog take angune.
# Nota	27NI2 a produce data du properties de
* 'ope' -> to choose one or	t of more than two
- Offe -> To Choose Offe Of	out of more than the
<ul> <li>None → to choose none</li> </ul>	ou of more man two,

A Comment of the Comm	
# Recipsio cal Pronoun	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
· It shows mutual relationships	between two our more than
two persons or things.	
· Fox two: → Each other	
· for more than two: -> one	anothex
to more man two some	
w Gut the Otelo	
# Fill the Blooks	91.
(i). Both the sisters love each other	as conthese
(ii). All the Students will help o	and continue
(iii). All the formily members lov	2 61/6 01/01/101
# Demonstrative worlds -> To dem	nonatorate -> To Point out
ngulax 5 · This	{ V. This type
· That Demonstrative	These types
· These } plural	¿ X. Those Kind Kinds
· Those )	- Some was a second while a
	y was the same of
# Demonstrative Pronoun	
I Sub E Prionour ]	the transfer of the
· This is my cost	From Majora of the military
· This is my case. · That is his books.	20
· These are my friends	and a ding out off to in the
· Those are my clothes	act to d
Those usie 1779 Civilizes	I'm a first of the contraction
u Nato	1 1 24
# Note	and I know that are similar
• This: Points out closer ob	jects / Persons that are singular.
· These: Points out closer of	ofects / Persons that one fluxal. objects / Persons that one singular nects / Persons that one pluxal.
· That: Points out distant of	sujects / jerson's that wie singular
· Those: Paints out distort ob	18Cts / Persons that $core Plural.$

# Proctice
« ci). The weather of Debrodur is better thon Meerut.
The weather of Dehoradun is better than that of Meerut.
# Note (SL)
· Demonstrative Propoun (distort objects)
T. A.
That (SL) Those (PL)
a (ii). The streets of Mumbai is wider than delhi.
Ine streets of Mumbai agre widor than those of delhi.
(PL) (PL)
«(iii). The soldier of India is brover that Pakiston
~ The Soldier of India is brover than that of Pakiston
LCIV). The People of South India are more educated than North India.
~. The People of South India are more educated than those
ob North India.
# Indepinite Bronoun
· It is used in place of indefinite persons on things.
· Cinculary -> Sub I result ( Cinculary)
• e.g. Everybody, onybody, somebody, nobody, everyone, onyone
Sameone, No one.
Someone, No one.  Poson context
# Proctice
+ Evoquitedu is lage bagdulagiking
2 An Apubody 18/ nove not hardy norking
3. Somebody 18/091e hardworking.
4. Nobody is/are hardworking.
1, IVAPAGA TATOLO INDIO SOCIATION

	Date
· Things	
· Everything, something, anything, no	othing
· Singulax	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
# Practice (1)	
ci). Everything is/are good.	
cii). Something is alle good.	
(iii) Nothing is/1998 good.	
(iv). Anything is large good.	
0 00000000 - 41	10.00
# Broctice (2) has his (Prich war	ed-malculine)
# Broctice (2) has Completed their work.  < (i). Everyone bove completed their work.  < (ii). Nobody bove written their essay.	
~ (ii). Nobody pove written their essay.	his 1:00
	ber notion
~ (IV). Someone bove Completed their homes	WOV.
«(v), Anyone bore not registered there is	ome.
\( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \times \)    \( \ti	rielp to Us.
10.25	Sesive adj.  - Prionoun
# 'One' Indehinite Propoun	The second of th
· Subjective lobjective case: one	# Note (Possesive case)
· Possessive case: one's	x · his? & 7 Avostmonth
· Replexive case: one / one of	d. Your's & not
(१७१६ किरामि	x · her's allowed
# Examples / Proctice - Poss. odg ( Definite)	a. My's
\( \tilde{\)} One should do bis one is duty himself one sect \( \tilde{\)} \( \til	)
«(ii). One should tolerate one's briend	as well as his enemy
« (iii). One should Look after bis parents.	Man De La
~ (iv), one must use bis best ephorts if	pe wishes to succeed.
one's	one

# Replexive Bronoun	
· when the ebbects on an action replec	to the subject
grathese than object, we use steplexin	JE PHONOUN.
· used as a Object only.	
· Subject = Object	, 1
T) She loves hereally	Whom? = horself Twhat (Reflexive Promoun)
(Sub) She (Sub) She	/whit (Reflexive Promoun)
	whom? = Hose briothere
S V obt.	
· I. She loves heavely.	
II. She leves her brother.	
	u produkcijacji kuoliki i
II. He is curving	a Page 18 has a little
IV. ROJU IAW,	18-17
# Note (Tronsitive Verb)/(双南和南 锦虹)	
· Transitive Vorb + Object & (Replexive	Parparan) Tras an abject
1) went the last to discost absort to	Campleto ita magnino
Ly verib that requires a direct object to	somplete its manning.
brotoliue vero e.g.	
· Acquit, avail, recopcile, amuse, re	sign, averge, exerc, offig,
adopt, adjust, pride, absent, ergo	og, 11/1000ce,
O Paralisa	1410
• Proctice	#Note • object + object
a) They enjoyed the function	Suporbluous
ab) They enjoyed during vacation.	Condition
C) He ups absent	~~~
\( d \) He obserted for such a long time	<u>e</u> ,
« e) The ocquitted well in the challengi	ng Dituation
5 V T O	
· He enjoyed the posity.	
Toronsitive verby > himself	
x. He enjoyed during the party.	
5 object pref + obj	
(missing-)	

Fage No.

Date:

	Replexive BIODOUD/Emphatic BIODOUD
# Subjective Case	
1	· myself · ourselves
• M6	· Yourself rounderves
· You	
· You	· Yourselves
· He	• himself
· She	heaelb
· it	· Help
· they	· themselves
0	The second second second
# Emphatic / Emphasizing 1919 ps	oup:
· It is used to emphasize	, the subject of the Dentence only
object	
· I myself did this wo	out, many comments and a superior of the super
x. You are yourself rest	consible how this.
yourself object	The same of the sa
Jun 200	The last of Lines .
© 6 Pot the Esonor	Affician 3 months and a month of
4 ~ Myself completed the	p Broject
you ex Yourself and be rea	chod though
1 rx. Myself Mohan Gron	Moonit
THAT HAINI BIOTI	
#Note	r Emphatic Poronoun
· Subjective + { Selb	1x subject
< Mysol - 9 My	DANA

# Relative Bronoun
· { who, whom, whose, that, which?
· Also acts as Interrogative money when our as an
101000000000000000000000000000000000000
when used as a conjunction, repowed to as a relative
RIODAID
· Antecedent (N/P) + Relative Pronoun + Sentence
# Note (List of Relative Branoun)
( Fox living being) ( Fox 000-Living)
· Subjective \ who \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
· Objective \ whom \ which
Objective \ whom \ of which     Possessive \ whose \ of which
# Bractice
1) This is the boy who helped me.
1) This is the boy who helped me. 2) This is the Lowyer who know me.
3) This is the boy whom I know.
3) This is the boy whom I know. 4) This is the Lawyer whom I helped. 5) This is the boy whose fother is an IAS objicer.
5) This is the boy ushose father is an IAS objicer.
6) This is the boy whose foriend is a Soldier.
# Practice (2) / Spot the Escript
*a. The person who they are repersing to is none than my
close Friend, whom
(obj.)
  b. May I know to whom I am speaking.
LC. The student which you had thought so highly of has
foiled to pass the examination
TUILED TO PUSS THE CAUTHINGHED
K 110 in 1/20 00 a 1/20 T KANO ha hallood on a no non in
X. He is the man who I know has helped my own son in the final examination.
THAS EXUMINITATION,

e. The cleark whom spoke andely to the customors yesterday has been suspended.
# Note (Tip)  · Look bor verb in a sentence to identify express.
# Rule (Fixed Foct)  • Everything, Nothing, the only, all, everyone, none, no, nobady much, little, the same, the few, superlative degree + Relative pronoun (that) + sentence.  • I. My parents has given me everything which I needed.  • II. This is only book which I bought yesterday.  > that

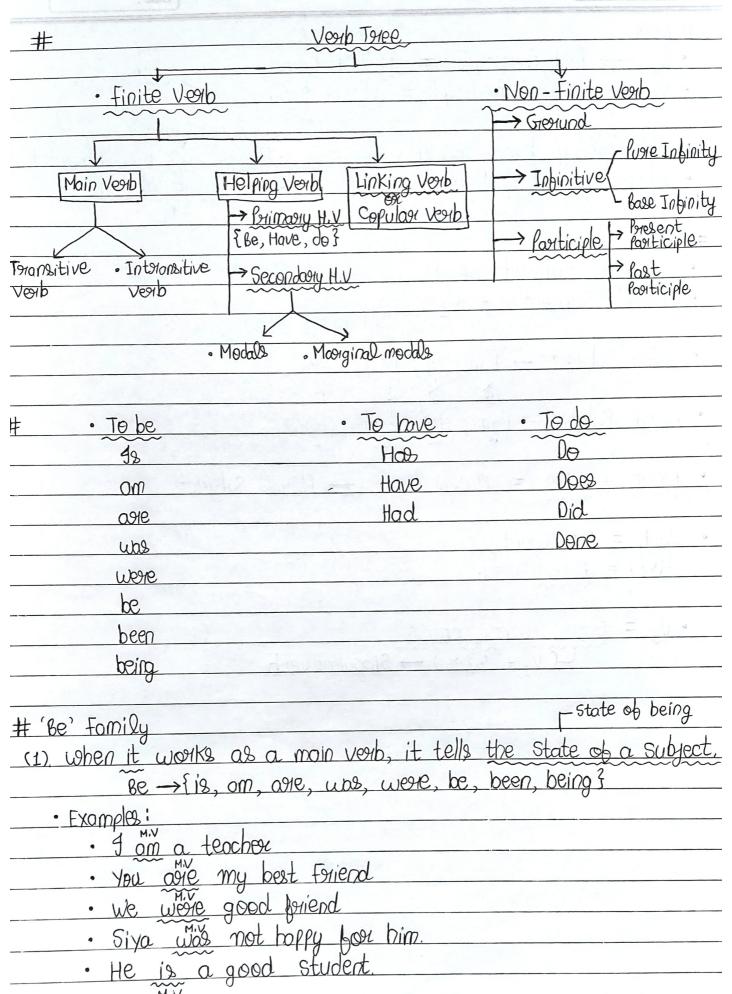
Date;	
. The majority of the women	(a) / teachers age persuoding (B)/ (c) / their demands, (D)/
the Principal to consider	(c) / theix demonds, (D)/
NO ESISTICOL, (E)	Stray thing land in he are on
	Degree of save a Wall (ch) col
· The Vice-Perpendent ob Inc	lia and (A)/ the vice - Chancellox
of this university (B)/h	ove given (c)/ bis consent to
unio the meeting (D)/ No F	ove given (c)/bis consent to their
July the theening.	cuphuls
The in house 1.0 (A) / to take	cupbuls (e cupotoul (B)/ob tea Cc)/ Estotost, (E)
City lises a day (D) / N/a	Toronos (E)
+IVE TIMES a day. (D) / NO	ETIGNOT, CLT
# Note	10/10/00/0000
	phils / Handfuls / spoonfuls
compound noun	
-> Plund-	(1) Adius Propoun
to the second and the	That (Relative Bropour)
· She botes everybody (A) ord	everything who (B)/ Heminds hox lo Extron. (E)
(C)/ob her mistakes. (D)/1	JO EXMOR. (E)
	614.109.00
· To the Dast elections (A)/t	he electorates (B)/disinterestedness very much. (D)/No Eronov. (E)
puzzled (C)/ the politicians	very much, (D)/No Egosos, (E)
# Note	Helper ( 4 /2 Migner to Lance State 14 .
· Flectorate > 7	re 'People' who cast vote
(Noup, Plugal)	(Abot)
1.11.	
· Next those those two f	bringielos (B)/ bas been Looking (C)/
alter his college well (D	grinciples (B)/ has been Looking (C)/
To min not I show	a that the inditroca sector con!
· The present goods (+) ones	o that the illiteracy rate (B)/ out not (c)/to the level of
in India has talled down	AUL MUL CCIT to the Level of
expectation. (D)/NO E9010	(, (E)

· The dog (A)/ I have bought (B)/looks more forocious (C)/ than you have. (D)/ No Esaron. (E)
# Note
· when there is any comparison, then it must be shown .  · e.g. · than that of yours
0%
· thon yours
• He said that (A) / he always kept in his pocket (B)/a bundle of one bundred - (C)/rupees notes. (D)/NO Exorox. (E)  LAdj(always SL)  note
bundle of one bundred - (C)/rupees notes, (D)/NO Excret.(E)
LAdi(alunus SL) note
. The Time boothome (D) looks at decome down on (1) Los House
The Five brothers (A) / age at doggers-drown, (B) / so they feel it below their dignity Cc) / to talk to each other. (D) / we Enough. (E)
teel it below their dignity (c) / to talk to each other (1) /
No Egolog. (E) one onother
· Lie of partition in the contract of the cont
# Note
· when we agre greperaring more than two > one another
one's promise
· one should (A)/be true to bis (b)/ word in all cc)/
Circumstances. (D) NO Englos. (E) (Possesive ods.)
Peices of information
· He gave me (A) / trup important inhomotions (B)/I had
• He gove me (A) / two important informations (B)/I had been writing for (C) / box the previous two months. (D)/
NO EDONG, (E)
~ whom I who - (Relotive Propoun)
· The cosinical (A) / oboth was chained (B) / soundled at the
· The criminal (A) Typhich was chained (B)/grumbled at the Police Inspector (C)/ who was taking him to joil. (D)/
THE THE TOPE (C) I WIND WILL TO FIDE TO FOUND IN
the track (F)
NO EXORM. (E)
(Always SL) odvice
NO EXORM. (E)

. 18 18 18 18
· An earthquake (A) / is a notural phenomenon (B) / ond nobody con (c) / check it, be sure. (D) / NO Eronox. (E)
· The class teacher (A) / gove him a home work (B)/ord instructed him to do it CC)/ at night. (D)/ No Exerce. (E)
· It Nour is uncountable, then article cannot be used to describe it.
(Ady) Noun - (uncountable)
Home work
· I sow only (A) / Five police who (B)/were running after (C)/ the bank-robbers. (D)/NO Erovor. (E)
# Note
· People 7 collective Noun { x · Five Police · Police & (Plushal) } / · Five Policemen
The sheats (A) / ob the wheet - plonts were too heavy (B)/ for me to (C) / carry on the head. (D) / NO Eronor. (E) # Note
· Sheaps Sheaves (Plural)
chieb  All the stricts Ministers (A)/ one gresponsible from the (B)/ pitiable condition of their (c)/ states, (D)/NO Enorm. (E)
· Everybody (A)/who was working in that oblice gave (B)/a day's pay as their bis contribution. (C)/to the dependents of Dr. Sonu who had died on duty. (D)/No Eronox. (E)
possesive odj. 3 his Ctheir - Plural) & (SL)

L13	
# Venb	e de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la co
· It is a word that is used to describ	pe:
a) An oction	
b) A State of being	9
c) An ownership	
d) An occusionce	
· Meaning: It is on action word.	*
• Examples: 1 (verbs)	
(1) He worth some bruits. ? wants ->	state of being
(2) Siva cooks bood. S. cooks -	Action
(3) The boby sleeps well. ¿· sleeps ->	State of being
(4) Romesh has a Dig house 3. has -	ownownif
(5) I Love your smile 3 · Love -	state of being
(6) He believes in me } believes -	1
(7) Mohan Kicked a ball. { · kicked -	→ Action
	1 1 Property A
# Voib forms	do 1 Co
on how to identify verb	· Example = GO
(V1) (1) Base form - Root borm of the verb ex }	. (.)
	• GO • Went
CITY ON TO THE TENT	· Gione
$(V_3)$ (3) Past Participle $\longrightarrow V_3$ { $(V_4)$ (4) Present Participle $\longrightarrow V_4 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	· Gioing
$(V_5) (5) \text{ base Form} \longrightarrow V_5 \{V_1 + 8/8\}$	· 61068
(Singular Verb)	William Commence of the Commen
# Note	
· {Go, went, goes } -> verbs	7
· { Gione, Giolog } X> Verbs	Market Market Co.

Page No.	1 450 110.
; stnG	Date:
# Note	a.e.
· V2 -> Past Participle = H.V + Grope	Venb
· V4 -> Prosent Participle = H,V + Groing	~~~
(has/	have)
· After going from the this country. } He has do .  • After reached there	de his homework.
· Alter reached there E. They boy	e done theix
L(V3)X home wa	ok v3
# Note	
· Sippular Subject + 1/-	lapriol . Jedicine
<ul> <li>Singular Subject + V5</li> <li>Plurial Subject + V1</li> </ul>	0.03%
Horas ourgest 1	
· Sing, Subject -> Rom, He, Boy, Girl	
* * J	
· Plurial Subject -> Roms, Hes, Boys, Giods	of of .
TIOTAL COPIES TOSS OFFICE	
· Noun + 2/e2 = Plural Noun → Plural Subject	ct, no
~~~ ~~~	SIPD
· Verb = Gro, wont, come	COUNTY FOR
$4(v_1) = Pluyia) voib$	gedul
	21
· V5 = G100, worts, comes	1,00 1
• $V_5 = G_{10} \otimes 0$, worts, comes $(V_1 + 8/8) \rightarrow S_{10} \otimes 0$	ofed
grand distants -	nimat sa
CONTRACTOR AND SERVICE SERVICE SERVICE	han has in
Thursday at Short Situ 900 to	1 4- 98
	i skinovi »
30 mm (1303)	and the
	Jun lak .



	Date:
# 'Have' Fomily	The control of the second
· when 'Hove family' used as a main ve	31b of a sentence.
L { Has, Hove, Hod }	encian a minimi
they show / express "ownership or po	982688100°.
· American de la companya della companya de la companya della comp	Lina Ha Baro ! !
· Examples: >> Singular	
· He has a big house.	{ # Note
M.V Plusial Present	{ x · 1 has v · 1 hove
He has a big house. Phosent I have a costly doress.	(SL) (PL)
M.V 0	hall a man with
· Sixa had a beautiful forock & Past	Sinda Kir Smar I
M.V	1 1 1 2 3 2
# { Be, Have, do } as a helping vent.	
· When They works as a helping verb, they	horgets their identity
and helps main verb in deciding its time	e/tense.
· Examples:	dram (i) (*)
 He is reoding a newspoper Bresent They were playing cricket Past I was going bor shopping Past Siya had done how homework Past 	- Present continuous Tense
· They wiere playing cricket Past -	— Past continuous Tense
· 4 was going hove shopping Past	2.5364
· Siya had done how homework Pas	t - Perpect Tense
· He has been greating newspaper how tu	uo hours - Present
H.V - Parese	nt loubect continuous
#Q. Con we write any septence without ma	air verb?
4 No, even Clouses connot be browned as	voidigmain verb.
,	
· Examples: · I am hoppy · I am Heading	a newspoper
HIV MIVE	· ' '
· Don't go there · Gro there	
M ₁ V M ₂ V	

Date:

#	Finite Verb	VS.	Non Finite Verb
	700000) ~ 11	<u> </u>
	s as a main verb of	{ (1) It	never acts as a main
the st	entence.	S Ver	
2) It dep	ends on number, person		not defend on number,
	use of the sentence.		or Tense.
· Examples	•	> Examples) Para ant
	ants a cup of coffee.	(1) He wo	onts Ito op Ito Delhi Tense
(2) We (uont a cup of cobjec.	(2) We want	to go to Delhi.
(3) Siva	uants a cup ob coffee.	(3) He Win	ted to go to Delhi Chat
	and Tixa want a cup	(4) We worth	led to go to Delhi. Indebinite
oh c	cobee.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \sim \sim$	
U			
		\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Tara Change at H
		344	on and there .
	at Arapha		and types that his
# Tenso			
	-> Indefinite / Simple		-> Andebinite / Simple
· Bic		· Post	
~	> Perbect		-> Perfect
	→ Perfect continuous	5 Sathtent	-> Perfect continuous
			had gran helf had.
#NoTE	: Future -> used in Cor	nditional sent	tence
11 100 10			471
# Verb	Forms and Tense		
- (Base For		la de la companya de	
	> Go → Present Indebi	ipite {S+v	4+0}
-	un and bound hart		
•	She greats the neuropair	PH EVENU M	Ολυίλο.
	She reads the newspap Shows a regular or habitu a part of her daily no	al oction in	peluina she does it as
	a post of hos daily sic	outine	The state of the s
	or house all live adish was	(U VIII V)	75.2

and the second s
He Note (Past Participle) The past participle is a very bound that typically ends in ed' (for regular verys) or has an irregular form (for irregular verys). It can be used in various contexts, including forming perfect tenses and passive voice.
· Examples:
· Regular verb: play → played · Incregular verb: go → gone.
 Usage: As part of a perbect tense: "I have eaten breakfast." In passive voice: "The book was written by the author."
Note (Regulax Verbs vs. Ironegulax Verbs) · Regulax and ironegulax verbs are two categories of verbs in english that differ primarily in how they form their past tense and past participle forms. Here's a breakdown of the difference
(1) Regulage Verbs
· Regular verbs born their past tense and past participle by adding -ed to the base form (V1).
· formation
 Base Form (v1) → Past tense (v2) → Past porticiple (v3) Example:
· Play (V1) -> Played (V2) -> Played (V3)
 Play (V1) → Played (V2) → Played (V3) Walk (V1) → Walked (V2) → Walked (V3)
· Examples:
· Talk → Talked → Talked
· Visited -> Visited -> Visited
\bullet $1.000 \rightarrow 1000$ FCL \sim 1000 FCL

(2)	Isoregulax	Ve91	20

- Inviegular verb do not follow a consistent pattern box borming
 their past tense and past participle. They may change complet—
 ely on take different borms.
- · Formation
 - · Base form (V1) → Past tense (V2) → Past participle (V3)
 - · Example:
 - Gro (V1) → Went (V2) → Grone (V3)
 - Eat $(V1) \rightarrow Ate (V2) \rightarrow Eaten (V3)$
- · Examples:
 - begin → Begon → Begun
 - \cdot Take \longrightarrow Took \longrightarrow Taken
 - See -> Saw -> Seen

· Key Dibbenences

· Aspect	· Regular Verbs	· Isoregulax Verbs
Past Form Formation	· Add - ed to the base form	· Isoregular Verbs · Varios (no consistent pattorn)
Fxamolos	- Tolked Played Jumped	• Went. Ate. Saw
Predictability	· Bredictable and systematic	· Unpredictable
Common Ulage	· More straightforward to	· Requires memorization
	leasin	V

· Summary Follow

- · Regular verbs a predictable pattern by adding -ed for their past forms, making them easier to Learn.
- · Isoregular verbs have unique forms that must be memorized, as they do not follow a single pattern for their past tense and past participle borms.

Date:

# verb: [Base form (VI) +	o Past Participle CV3	3)} Examples
· V1 (Base Form)	·V2 (Past Simple)	· V3 (Past Participle)
• 610	· went	· GODE
• Eat	· Ate	• Eaten
· Run	· Ron	· lun
· Write	· Worote	· Written
• Speak	· Spoke	· Spoken
· Toke	· Took	 Taken
• Make	• Mode	 Mode
• Give	· G10Ve	· Given
• Know	· Knew	 Known
• 566	· Sow	· Seen
		14 (
ot on unspecified time present. It is borned us verb "hove" (or 'has' followed by the past po • Structure • Subject + (bove/ho	boor thind-person singticiple. 108) + past participle	e of the Ouxiliary ngular subjects)
2	(V ₃)	
 Example I have visited foron She has completed 	nce. her Broject.	Administration of the state of
· T how paremared a	e topic box 10 minute speech about the xol seam box the intersche	e of health in our like

Past Perhect Tense · The Past perhect tense is used to describe actions that worre completed before another action in the past. It is borned using the past tense of the auxiliary verb boue (which is 'had') bollowed by past participle. · Staructuale · Subject + bod + past participle. · Example + Practice had visited France behove I moved to Germany. She had completed her Project before the deadline He had sung a song bor me that he had prepared on his own. v3 The audience had clopped from me for my outstanding performana she had loved me the way I always wanted. He had hated him box everything he had done to him. The shop had closed on hour earlier when I arrived. · Summary of differences · Present Perfect Tense relates past to the present, focusing on actions that affect the present moment. · I have finished my homework. (focus on the completion of homework affecting the present) Past Peoplect Tense gielotes two past actions, emphasizing that one action was completed behave another · I had finished my homework before dinner, (focus on the sequence of actions in the past)

V ₄ → Groing Present continuous → S + {islom/ane} + V _{ing} + 9 by
O V4 -> Groing Prosent Continuous -> 5 + Euras/werles + Ving + Oby Prosent Porticiple) -> Past continuous -> 5 + Euras/werles + Ving + Oby
1919sept ragiticipie) 1/10se correinous V4
Present continuous Tense
· Here, the from of the ouxiliary verb " to be" changes depending on
the subject:
(1). Singular 1st Person (I) → om
· I am going to the store
(2). Singular 2nd Porson (You) / Plurial Subjects -> are \ . We PL-1
· You are reading a book }. You {SL,PL}-2
· They are playing soccor. {. They PL-3
(3). Singular 3rd Person (He/she/It) -> is
· He is working on his project.
· Examples:
I om reading a book right now.
: she is cooking dinner at the moment.
They are playing tootball in the fark.
· He is working on his project curorently.
vedteget untching a movie together
· The Kids are studying for their exams this week.
• YOU OHE HUDDING VERY TASE TOOUL.
· It is roining heavily outside. The company is expanding its operations internationally.
· The company 18 expanding its operations internationally.
· I am leasining how to play the guitar
- Pour alico !
· Proctice:
 The ducks are swimming in the fond. The commed forces unit is crossing the busy streets. She is doncing on the floor.
she is domino on the floor
· We are going to the party · T am accretion this opportunity.
Tam accortion this copportunity
· I am occepting this oppositurity.

Past Continuous Tense · In the Past continuous Tense, the verb "to be" changes based on the subject! · Singular Subjects (1st, 2nd, 3rd Person) use: was. · I was Heading. You were reading. (SL-2) He/she/ It was greading. (SL-3) · Plunal subjects (1st, 2nd, 3nd Person) use: were. · We were reading. (PL-1) · You were reading. (PL-2) They were reading. (PL-3) · Examples: I was reading a book when the phone rang.
He was wotching TV while his brother was cooking.
They were playing football in the park yesterday.
We were talking about the project when the power went out. She was practicing the piano all afternoon.
The children were running around the yard. You were studying late last might.
The case was making a strange noise behave it broke down.
We were planning a sumprise party how him.
They were waiting at the bus stop when it started maining.

· Proctice:

· The soldiers were morching on the path creating a southing Druge simpty the gre

· The soldiers' unit was crossing the border near the international border.

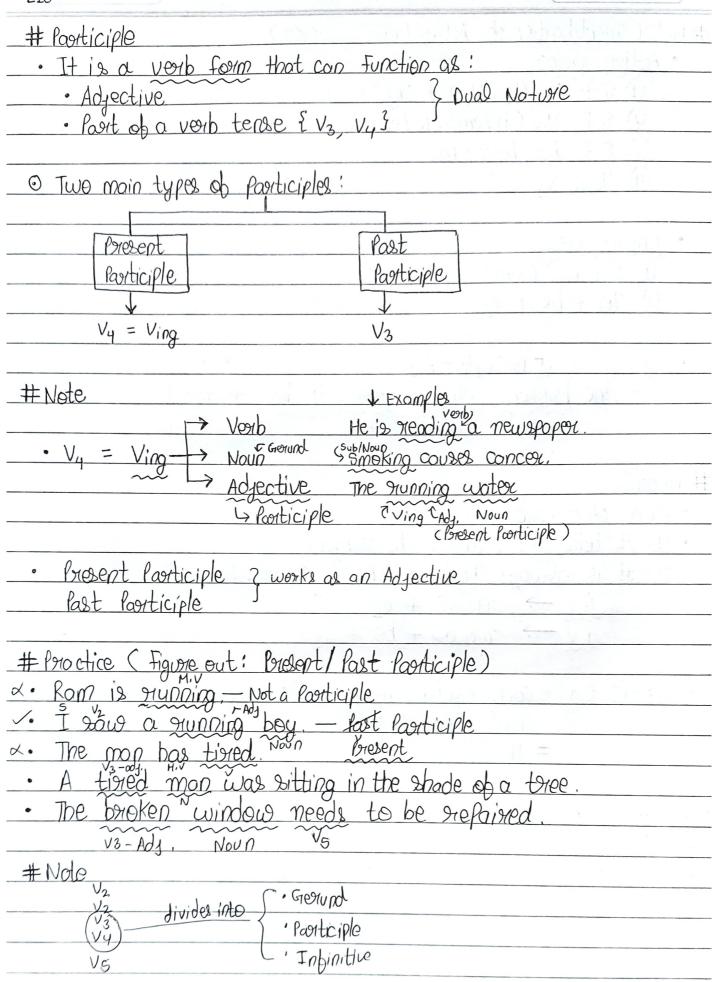
· These trucks were shipping banned narcotics into the states.

and the second s
· He was suffering from bever and still managed to attend the
1 rool
· It was naining heavily outside so I missed the morning class.
F
$OV_5 \rightarrow G_{10}O_5$ [$V_1 + \{-9/-08\}$] in the 3rd-person Singulax. Chase Form)/(Poort of the V1 family)
(Rope From) (Post of the VI Fomily)
Chase 10111/11 1011 of the VI 1011/129/
· The base form (VI) changes slightly by adding 's' or 'es' in the
third-person singular (he/she/it), the verb itself is still
and and a second structure of the very residence of the second se
considered to belong to the VI cotegory, inis change happens
considered to belong to the v1 cotegory. This change hoppens only in the simple present tense box third-person singular
0 h 10 ato
• V5 (third-person Singular Form) is essentially derived from the base form, which is V1.
has a Course which is 111
$\frac{\text{Dose foill, } \text{Wi/IU/ IS } \text{V1.}}{\text{V1}}$
· To clariby:
· V1: Base form (used with most subjects like I, you, we,
they, and plural subjects)
· V5: Third-person Dingular Form (he/she/it) in the simple
and of form
present tense.
· For example:
· V1 (base form): play
· I play, you play, they play. · V5 (third-person singular form of V1): plays
· V5 (third-posison singular form of V1): Plays
· He plays, she plays, it plays.
The flags, one flags, to plags.
· Examples:
· He sture every morning.
· She writes norticles regularly.
· It gains heavily in the monsoon.
• It mains heavily in the monsoon. • The cat jumps over the fence.

· The company provides excellent · He drinks cobbee every day.	Service.
· He drinks cobbee every day.	
· She teoches English.	
. It some like a ground inter	
· The dog basiks loudly at storange	98
· He studies por his exams.	
	The training of the second
Proctice	
· He feels like a nice Poson.	
· It seems main is about to begin	iρ.
· She sings a melodious song:	og Right Coronal in Car Sign
· He writes a beautiful article.	That the set i must be a - part.
· It works as expected	and approach deductions
~~~	
# Note ( V2 + V4: Peoplect Continuous	) - I was a second of
	The Color Republication Only
(V2+V4) > Perfect continuor	18 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	Laguar of Small Carl Ch
Bresent	Past
	S + had + been + Ving + Oby
+ Ving + Oby + {Since/for}	( vanishable)
STATE ASSESSED ASSESSED ASSESSED ASSESSED ASSESSED	march Light such bust .
# Note (Ground, Present participles)	stad suggestate house
· Both Grenunds and present parti	ciples use the V4( verb + ing) form
but genunds function as mouns,	while participles are used in vert
forms or as adjectives.	
· Grenund examples:	Prep)
· Running is good bor your	health. } · I am good at Painting
· Running is good bor youx I (Grenund, subject)	(Greenund, Ob
· she enjoys swimming in the oc	1800.
Voib (Ground, obj)	}

Lt5 stell	Date :
* Compulsorily require on object for Sub	yect
· She até a delicious meal	
<ul> <li>we built a sandcastle of the beach</li> <li>He greads interesting books every weeke</li> </ul>	nd,
· I wrote my briend a hearthelt lett	Oc
· Doesn't require on object for Subject. · verib here usually feelings, state	Catherine .
• E.g:  • The cot slept.  • The river flows.  • She loughted loudly  • The sun sets.	some and the same
# Greatured	The transfer of the second sec
· Vy > Ving -> act as a verb ->	H.V + Ving Venb
· Grenund → Ving → oct as a moun <	Subject
· V, + ing { Process mane ->	noun }
<ul> <li>Walk + ing = Walking → Walking is</li> <li>Smoke + ing = Smoking → Smoking C</li> </ul>	here was a big mistake a good exercise. Cause concernotural process. The might is not good because

# Proctice ( Identity sentences with Grenund)
~ Swimming is my tovorite torm of exercise.
Rending takes up most of my the time.
VI Writing Meguiyes Oreotivity and town.
6 Skilling is a popular without skott.
/ The children lancticed sulfmang in the rook for house
They appreciate your helping them with the project.
I can't stand waiting in long lines.
# Inhinitive
· Bage inhipitive
O a salicitud i ST 1112 - Nava Sub
(Default)
· Most of the time, Infinitive becomes an object.
To walk is a good exercise
she worts to Leavin a new Language.
T have to tanual next upon.
L (1)1/ SWIII).
She decided to quickly finish how work \ \v_1, without preceding
(obj) (te)



b>	-				-	
	1	1	à.			
	8 1	128	ы	100		

# Note C Identification of Active / Passive voice)	A to supply
· Active voice	
$(1)$ 5 + $(V_1/V_2/V_5)$ + Oby	1 1 1 1
2) 5+ H.V (is/am/age/do/does) + Ving + V1	
3 S + has/hove/hod + V3	
	Lienard 3
(4) To $+$ V ₁	Teles
0	
· Passive voice	
1) S+Be(form) + V3 L-Fix	1 par
3 To + be + V3	J
Verb	
C.O. I TOTTICIPE MOS.	
The broken windows needs to be repaired.  Verb Noun M.V Leassive voice	<u> </u>
Veyb Noun M.V L Passive Voice	
	· V = · ·
# Modols	
· Kind of a verb	
· (1) It tells more about the subject,	
(2) It is always hollowed by: (boxe Inhinitive)	
$A.V \rightarrow modals + V_{\pm}$	treat their
$\widetilde{p.v} \rightarrow modal + be + v_3$	
· Modals e.g. { con, could, may, might, must, wire shall, should }	ill, would,
shall, should 3	1
= 9	
	, 1 ³ 2
# Mayainal modals	
+ Morginal modals - Partial modals	
· Do not bollow the exact rule of modals.	
OB IND TORON DIO STANDE TO THE OBJECT OF THE	. %

	Date:
#NOTE (will, should)	
· Normal Serbe / Greneral	
	(Co. 1) (1) ·
· Will> You, He, She, it and They.	A (1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.
$\bullet$ show $\longrightarrow$ 4, we	- 116000 .
	1.161
· Bromise / Thereat {(vice-voice 11)}	Carly report
· will -> 4, we	
· shall → He, She, it and They.	
01/acc 110) 01/0 ) 10 01/0 III g	
# NOTE (Should, Would)	
· Should - used in Nasoration	
· would - Extreme politeness	0) 11 21 0
· would you love to have a cup of coffee u	with me?
r (-ve)	what lowers H
# Lest + Should	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	he exam
1) She studied diligently lest she doesn't tail to 2) She studied diligently lest she foil the example of the donced beautifully, lest she would lisse	COM
3) she donced beautifully lest she would lose	e the competition
4) They don't meet him, lest they should fight	Lor money.
The second secon	GRALLIGENSU (E)
# Note (Lest: Meoning)	fold molifi
· It a sentence contains 'lest' in one of its cla	use, then in
that clause no other word with negative mea	nino should exist
because lest' in itself is a negative meaning wa	01d
· Lest (conjunction): used to indicate the prieve	ntion of
something undesignable on to express caution.	n man dan de
something of the audid the wint of my how	nay that?
· Lest means 'to avoid the risk of or bor to	र रैसा न हो।
	/ द्रता ज छ। ।
He worked hand lest he fail the exam	2016-7-7-1)
(वह कड़ा महनत क्रेंट रहा या तान वह परादा म	2141/W & EI 1)
- Acceptable in common Modern English, use of should is	more tormal
and old ( Academic)	

L17	Date.
# Adjective     t is a word that is used to tell us more o	bout noun or
· Quality — Nour & Prioroun Edita	. 13.13
Extera detail	
· E.g:  · Rom is a student · Rom is a good s	Hudent
(Common Neun) (ady) quality	Noun 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
· He is an honest boy.	The same
# Place of Adjectives	harpet late
(1) before a noun: e.g. This choix	humile see it
(2) Between an article and a noun: e.g., a gred case prossesive adj.	a transport
(3) Between Possesive and noun: e.g., his due shist, Rohan's big house	384 in tal. 1 2 1 2 4 8 F
(4) Between on amount (a few, some, most etc.)	to 100 Course of
(5) Between a Demonstrative (this, that, these, e.g., that Splendown shot.	those) and a noun
The second of th	or Lidio - M ?
to the first of the second of	som of the state o

#	: Adjectiv	ve and the second
		Anticle
	· Pure Adjective (How, whot)	· Determiners { Possesive }
9	> To Tell quality.	
	g d	Y To Point out: {Number, Possesion, Quality, count
	e.g. This is a big house	e.g. This is a house.
	(P.A)	Possessive moun
		determiner moun
		determiner moun
	A second of the	→ feints out
#	NOTE (Usage as Defermines)	Catalan
	· This	{ · Eoch
	· That & Distributive Ady + Noun	§ · Every > Distributive Ady + Noun
	· These	Eithor ~
	·Those	> Neither
#	Types ob Adjectives	
a)	Adjective of Quality	Server of the server of the server of the
b)	1 Propor Adjective	
c)	Adjective of Number Fore, two	o, few, A few, the few, Some 3
d)	Adjective of Quantity & Mony, S	Some, Several, a lot of, lots of }
	Demonstrative Adjective & This, T	hat, These, Those, Such, certain?
f)	Distributive Adjective { Each, E	Every. Either Neither?
g)	Interregative Adjective & which	h. upul?
h)	Interregative Adjective Emp, Ou	194, Your, its, his, how, their?
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
#	Adjective of Quality	
•	It describes the quality, Kind	or characteristics of a noun.
•	e.g. · Sixa is sweet	Siya is beautiful >1
	· He is Kind	· Siya is beautiful 1.
	· Meero's gesture is omozin	79 {
	noun	~ (

Was Alastina
# Broper Adjective
· Adjectives that come from the prioper nouns are called prioper
adjectives.
· Proper Adjective · Proper Noun
· China Food · China
· Adjective - India Player - India
· American Played · America
(Noun)
· Eq. Grandhi principle is more in today's world
· Eg. Grondhi principle is more in today's world.  Grondhan principle is more in today's world.
(Ady)
CHOJ 7
1) Alandiam al Marchene
# Adjectives of Number  Definite Number
· Counting Number -
Indefinite Number
Definite Number: - {One, two} or { first, second } or{last} etc.
and carlo in the
O Indefinite Number: { Mony, Some, Few, a few, the few, Several
2) The North Collins Collins, Tells, Carray, Grand, Tells, Carray, Grand, Tells, Carray, Grand, Gran
etc?
# NOTE (Mony)
· Mony > Plusial word + Plusial Verb
• e.g. I Mony boys were playing in the field.  « Mony boy was playing cricket.
X2 Mary boû was playing cricket.
PL SL
#NOTE (Mou a) ( on & 200)
# NOTE (Mony a) (chs 2101)
· Many a -> Singular word + Singular vero · e a Many a bous ore coming this side.
SL Doy 18

# NOTE (Some) (Pluxal)
· [Some] -> Plural + Countable Noun
· e.g. · Some boxs are jumping these.
4 Some -> Plusial woord + Plusial pour + Plusial verito.
· [Some] -> Singular + uncountable Noun  · e.g. · Some rice is a are not cooked.  Subj. (SL)
· [Some] -> Singulax + uncountable Noun
· e.g. · Some sice is/noie not cooked
Subj. (SL)
# NOTE (Several)
* Several -> used as plural word + couptable Noun
# NOTE (Few)
X. Few book is/age there.
Few books are those.
L 2 Negotives in a clouse (exorer)
L 2 Negotives in a clouse (exorec)
O Notes:
D'Few, o Few and the few can be used as both Bronoun and
Adjective.
2 Most of the time, they relate something.
· few (oft of otaloga) (Negative) } · vory few (Negative)  · It is a flurial word } · more -ve than few,
· It is a flusial word } · more -ve than few,
· 9t gives negotive meaning. { Emphasizes Few
• e,g:
· I have few books I can not give you anybook.
· 1 con't give you onybook because I have fow books.
clouse t: "I con't "imposes clouse 2: 'few' imposes negative meaning negative meaning
· In a clouse multiple negatives connot be imposed.

Construction of the second of
#'A few? (Counting ff 安定) (Positive)
· It is a Plural word.
· It is a Positive word.
• 6.9 ;
· 4 boup a few dather.
· 1 con give you onybook becouse 1 have a few books.
# 'The few? (Plusial word) (Pasitive)
· It will always take an externa clause with itself.
S M.V
• The few books that I had were lost by my friend,  ( of ap & 8ft) **Extra clause
( of the set) Textora clouse
# Note: { Little, A Little, The Little} vs. { Few, A few, The few}
Uncountable Countable Noun Noun (Singular) A Little A Few CPlusial Noun)
Noun (Singular) · A Little · A Few (CPlusial Noun)
[ The Little . The few]
· e.g.; Little Hice, Sugar,
milk, money
- Children of south of the train
· The little rice I had left for you ate by stroy dogs.
(Sing.)(U.N) Extgra clouse
# Depinite Numbers
· Ordinal Numbers
· Order/Ronk -> First, Second, third lost etc.
Onlest Promis , occarre, civille vost cit.
· Candinal Number
· One, two, there etc
· Multiplicative

# usage of Distributive words of Dis	deributive Adjective and Pronoun.		
· Distributive Adjective	· Distributive Bropoun		
	700000000000		
1 Each boy has a pen.	Noun · Each has a pen,		
2) Either chapter is easy.			
3 Everyone is innocent.	· There are twenty students in		
4 Neither gird is shouting.	this class, Each has a pen.  Lused as a Subject		
# NOTE	(Subject)		
· Distributive Adjective (Factor Fither.	· Either of them is coming this		
Neither and every) + Noun (Singular)	Side. L nour = (Two boys)		
* NOTE ( Each and Every)  • Each and Every + Singular noun + Singular verb  • e.g. Each and Every person of this hall wait / waits for something special.			
# Degree of Comparison:			
1) Siya is tall (Ad) > Positive Ada Colo	Comparative degree		
, ~~~			
(female)—she Tossessive Adj (hor)			
# How to Compare			
· Subjective case · Subject -> Subject			
· Object> Object			
Sub			
· e.g.: · Rom is as good as me s.  · My mother loves my sister more than I me			
My mother loves my sis	tor more than I me		
	· U		

+ Examples on z	rositive, com	parative, supervativ	0	0.11.0	<u>`</u>
· Positive		· comparative		enlative	
G1000		Beltor		best	
old		011/201		e oldest	
Fage		further	,	e funthest	ı
bod		Worse		e worst	
well		beltor		e best	
Little		1638		east	Δ.
Mony		More		10st	
Beoutiful	,	more beautibus	The	most beouti	bul
‡ Proctice		- de l'air ce 1914 de	1 1 2 2	wit .	
· lositive	Marie Walley	· cD	· S	0	
1) Caregul			1934 ·		
2) Boring				3) 1308	
3) Exciting		Zelowi - n - de	I will have	or oxid	illy.
4) Reliable		Carrier to the		1 10	
5) Calm	Will act	ar a circula	1 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ita J.L.	1
	31 101			in 191	A. See
# NOTE	4	this water is	·cp	.50	1 -
	A)	Tall, Long,	+ 691	+ est	ed.
· Positive ->	one syllable	Hot, Big,			
Degree	Words	High, Colm	300	relation	, 1
(3)	0.436	The Company of the NAT	·cD	))·sp	
		[ Beautipul	more +	most +	
· Positive ->	Two Sylbble	Intelligent			
Degree	WOOLDS	Handsome	· Ind Day		
	in industry h	Honest	stack to b	religion of the	d .
		Va para di a	1 4		

# use of Positive Degree  1) Rhea is a beautiful girl.	
1) Rhea is a beautiful girl.	. 9
2) He is on intelligent boy.	
(adj)	
· Positive dealee: as Positive degree as -> (tve) context	
· Positive degree: as Positive degree as -> (ve) context	*
	3.55 p. 1
· Eg: V. Sotion is as brove as motion.	18 10 1
~ Rohan is not so brave as Sohan	
She is as brove as pre. 9	F 100 100
✓· You age as strong as been she  ✓· Reena is 20, beout ful as the, — (weak coorox)	obsert.
« Reena is 20, beautiful as she, - (weak everou)	, a
not	100 11
# Practice	1000000
a). Sixa is not beautiful as Rhea.	
5). Amit is not so tall as sudip.	
(c). No other boy in the class is so good as he.	TALL THE
d). Very few subjects are so easy as this	
∠e). No other place is as peace bul as this.	
~ e). No other place is as peaceful as this. ~ b). There are few places as hot as this.	
and the second s	antidat .
# Spot the Eroson Noup (ancountable) c.0	(Rhea's for formance)
· Siya's perharmance in the (a) / film was better than	(b) / Rhea's
but not (C)/ so better as Priya's (d)/No Everor	(e)
L conjunction (coptrast) L c.D - Grood  × (1.0)	
	- 94 4
C.D fast (PD)	(Filma)
· Ravi walked as faster (a) / as he could so that (b)/	he would
not (c)/ miss the bus to work. (d)/ No earnox. (e	)

demand .

# use of Compositive Degree	north of the section of
· when we made comparison between the anality	· Than
· 12 used between exactly two. · when we made comparison between the quality? of two people or things.	3 ~ Comparison
· CD = 1) Positive Adj. + 84	il e spie
2) more + Positive degree.	
	All or out:
· Siya is more beautiful than Rhea.	
This house is bigger than that house.	material to the
	with the Quit fact of
O Companison always must be shown or written	lite nalm
The second desired the second	3 20 10 31 .
X. This house is bigger than that.	
This house is bigger than that house.	said and the
Possesive propour + No	oun comil se
«· My house is as big as your.	Carried to the second
	y acon all (1-
My house is as big as your house.	isolat at the
V. My house is as big as yours	
My house is as big as your house.  Ny house is as big as yourse Pure Possessive By	00000
in signification and the sample of	HOP + 934
# Spot the Englose	(Sold/008)
· Our Soldiers (a)/ were better trained (b)/th	on that ccs/
denemies (d). (c.p) (v ₃ )	those
19 Johnson Booth April 9 900 El	0/10 10
# use of Suporlative Degree	
· It is used for more than two. I start with	7 thoree
· S+ verb + the + superPative degree + of/	ir + Noun/pronour
	23.4 . 12.947
· (1) He is the best boy,	wat it
(2) Rom is the strongest among all.	2011-11-1

#NOTEC We use conticle 'The' with comparative degree)
better
· Raju is the best of two players.
· Seema is the most beoutiful of the two girds. · Raju is the bettobest of all players. · Seema is the moore beautiful of all the seven girds.  most
*NoTE (conditional sentence E.g.)  · when two action, one & started just now in present and its action will be felt in future:  · The more you study. The more you will learn new concepts
# when we show parallel increase / decrease in quality of a person or thing.  • {The + Comparative Degree}
1) The more you listen this song, the more you will like it. 2) The higher you go, the cooler you will feel.
# It two qualities of the same person on a thing is compared.  More + Positive degree + than + Positive degree.
· E.g.: Rohan is tatles than more handsome.
reproprietable that hardsome
V. Siya is more clever than beautiful.
5 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
# when an adjective ends with 'ior', we use preposition 'To' with that adjective.
Esuperior, inferior, senior, junior, prior, onterior etc
+ To f
· E, g × · Sisige is senior than Robus
Shyama is junior to me in service.
VI KUMPUN UNUKUNKA YAK YUKUNIKHTIM MYP

# Always > Positive Degree
Einterior exterior unterior mosor minor empty excellent,
Cincular, extreme, chief, entire, complete, perfect, final,
Last, unique, univeral, mound, square, triangular, eternal,
everlasting, ideal, obsolute, impossible, supreme 3
or Original of the second of t
· This material is more injertion to that one.
· House can divided todio become a most SUPIPME POWER.
· Good deeds are more, everlasting.
· Happiness is the chieffest oim of monking
· Good deeds are more everlasting. · Happiness is the chiefest aim of mankind · You cannot find a more complete book on this topic.
# Profor (vorb), Preforable (Adjective), elder + to
(Preposition) - fixed
1) This book was more prehorable than that.
2) I proper juice than to ten. 3) I proper juice rother than tea. 4) My brother is close than me.
3) I preher juice rother than tea.
4) My brother is elder than me.
5) My Dister is elder to I. me
Call Stellar William String William
#NOTE: Older + than } Elder -> within sell family
3. older → beyond formily
private son block check! son Joso 311 .
# Exercise c.p bravest (SD)
1) Roman is the humblest and breavor of all the students
2) He is seniory and older than I. 3) His dozest is dippenent and cheopen than mine.
3) His doress is diphenent and cheopen than mine.
mone (p.D)
(ED)
ent to some solve on will model a new co
the trade of the same and the same of the same

A SAM

# Two comparative and superlative degree must not be used together. better
1) This is more better that that.
2) He is the most cleverest of all the officers.
# Adjective connot be Plusial  1) I delivered a two-hours Lecture Noun.  2) He gove me two hundreds-rupees notes.  3) Rodha sold two dozens pencils - Noun  4) He had a eyes surgery.
# NOTE (The + Adjective + verb)
· He is poon.  · Robon is Frich.  The + Adjective + vorb  · Ellural Noun + vorb?  L Plural vorb
· The nich exploits poor.  · The blind has sticks with them.  · The aged and Living in old age homes.  · The nich, the old, the young and poor, all works want developed country.
# Proctice  (i). Nile is largest than any stiver of the Egypt.  (ii). Rhea is tallest than any other stiver of India.  (iii). Nile is Longest than any other stiver of India.  (iv). Seema is wisest than any other student of class.  (v). The Hindu is most popular than any newspaper of India.

X. Rhea is taller than any gird in the class.
0 0 0 ← ony gials ≈ All gials including thea.
O O O ony other girl ≈ All girls excluding thea.  Girls
V Di in tallon the and how of the close
* Riya is tallow than one other boy.  * Riya is tallow than one student of the class.  * One other student
# we use all other, any other's with comparative degree and positive degree. And no other with positive degree.
1) Sochin Tendulkar is the greatest of all others cricketers. 2) Viriat is the best of all other players in the team
# when any object / Person is required to be shown superior to all other objects of its category, the former should be shown as the part of latter one.
1) Ms obeni is the best of all other players in the team. 2) The Gronga is the holiest of all other sivers of India.
#NOTE: The words fother, nother, else, than 3 is not used with Superlative degree.
1 James Landing Company Company Company Company Company
the state of the s

(402)		
Page	No.	
Date		

# Tense
· Tense tells us time and state of an action.
· The change in the verb is called Tense.
- V5
· He [goes] to echool. change in verb a Tense
· He [went] school.
$V_2$
V2.
#{V3, V4} based Tense
· He was reading a novel. (v4) - Past continuous
· 4 om reading a newspaper. (V4) - Present continuous
· she has done how homework (113) - bresent perfect
· He had Jone his homeword (u3) — Past Perfect
THE POOL OGIVE TITLE PARTIEUMOUS COST TUBE TO GEOGRAPHICAL TO THE POOL OF THE
# 540 cm ago do dog 3 -> CHU) { Paragent Terap?
# { 90 om, age, do, does } -> CH,V) { Pgresent Tense } { hove, hove }
· He is reading a newspaper & · A Letter is written by him.  — continuous & Indepinite
901/01/0WP
· He is my faiend
110 18 119 111010
# { was, were, did, had } -> Past Tense
# Modals & con, could, may, might, shall, should, will,
would, must 3
· { Cap, may, shall will must } -> Present to Future
· { Con, may, shall, will, must } -> bresent to future from should, would compulsion (Present)
· {could, might, should, would, had } -> mostly last
Compulsion ( Past)

		(17att)
# there one the	notice types of tenses. They each	hove their four
sub parts.		r'modals"
· Past	· bresent	· Future
1) Indepinite		The Assertation of the Assertati
11111		
3 Continuous		
3) Perchect		top somethings
9) Continuous		al action all co
# Staructuare  • Assertive -	{ Active Voice } (V₁)  → Positive → Subj + V1/Ve  → Negative → Subj + do/de	11111
· Interorogative	Poucition word + H.V (do m.V(V1) + oby Helping vorb + Sub + M.	100es) + S + v (V ₄ ) + Object
# staructure :	E Passive Voice ?	subo himselfi.
. 5+1	oe + v3 + oby	ordynansi-pulso
Subje	be + v3 + obj ect + is/om/ane + v3 + object sent andebinite.	Industry in the Company of the Compa
→ P9109	ent andepinite.	
the Ashibach of Ea	roquoru: { alten apodrom usur	Mu nouse paralisal
Sometimes, no daily, every	mequency: { often, seldom, usua cormally, generally, always, for + (week/day/month), } -	nequently, nanely,  - Present Andebinite
a I always	get up at 5 a.m.	
b. They dyll	get up at 5 a.m.  ok hot coldee every morning.	

	Date:
C. Rayeev Seldom plays cricket.  D. She always comes to gym  (vs)	
C. Rajeev besoon prays choice	
D. Sije diways coma to gam	
H cont the Engine (Sample)	5 V ₁
· He is always talking / about his w	vork/ whenever we meet/
NO 690102. talks (Present Ind).)	always /fix babit
· We ask always & going for a / walk of	abtor dinnor/NO ocnor.
7 0 0 0	habit
# Planned Future Action	
a) Tom leaves how Mumbai tomorde	00.
b) The Hocket lands on the Moon	at loom.
c) The college steppens in July.	NEW TOTAL OF THE PARTY OF THE P
	- 3 - 1 + 1
# NOTE	Habit
the state of the s	Remonent activity
· Bresent Indepinite Action	Historical fact
the contract of the contract o	niversal truth
	1/10000000 010117
# Present continuous	
· It is used action in progress at the	he time of speaking of
oction in complete.	4442
· Temporary oction:	notes a traditional
a) I om teaching English.	g a telefo monder who
b) You age Listening to me.	
c) They one running.	adding and Langua II
The second of the Vital Control of the Control of t	The Indian Subsection
the first part - is a 1 think you	Tage I L Calley Hara
	1150

# Structure / Syntax (Present)
· Assertive: Sub + {is/om/ane} + v4 (ving) + object
· Bresent and Interrogative · Continuous interrogative.
$\frac{H.V + S + O}{}$
{ do/does 3
# Present continuous + Denote "Futuro point ob time"
a) She is going to cinema tomorrow. b) They are coming next week. c) we are leaving bor Delhi next week.
b) They age coming next week.
c) we core Leaving box Delhi next week.
# Practice [Present continuous] Present Continuous
a) I om believing it.
a) I om believing it. b) The book is belonging to me. (1) Action
C/ 30/1/ 18 10/1/1/ 4 44.
d) I om understanding it. (2) Temporary Action
e) I om knowing you.
# verb (base Form / V1) used as Present continuous
· Believe, like, wont, desire, wish, bute, see, test, smell,
hear, prepar, please, think, know, mean, look, seem,
oppean, stand, be, become, abbect, resemble, cost, require, own, have, belong, comprise, process, contain.
require, own, have, belong, comprise, process, contain.
+ history Poulost Loops
# bresent Porfect tense
· completion of work - current / recent · seene of f now, current, recent, yet 3
- Past Podect - Present
X. He had good to that place but he does not find anyone
~ Past Podect ~ Present ~ He had gone to that place but he does not find anyone ~ He had gone to that place but he did not find anyone
- Past - Past
1800

Page No.

	Date:
$S + V (V_3)$	
The train has left just now.	40, 404
· Rayu bove not mend the punctioned type	re geli
# staucture (Present Roybect Tense)	1
· Assertive: Sub + [ has/hove ] + V3+	Obj.
(V.H)	
· Interrogative (H,V)	Light of the second
· EHas/Have3 + S + V3 + obj	
i de la companya de l	1 04 19 9 9 9 34 C
# If the work has been completed but the to	me of commencement
and completion of the work is not fixe	0 111
· use → Present Perfect tense	Land 1994 med Valle
· The quests have left.	Carl of the second
<ul> <li>The guests have Lebt.</li> <li>She has passed the examination.</li> </ul>	richard of marcon
	Mcton at th
# Pricent Perfect Continuous Tense vs. Priesent	Continuous Tense.
· In, Present continuous Tense, there is no n	peed to mentain time
related details. The neasoning behind it	lies in its behavior, here
octions perhamed is temporary.	are suite quality.
· He is playing oricket	Le volume made
TIC IS POSITY OFFICE	Harris was a
· e.g (Present Perfect Continuous Tense)	3. Peoplect -> H,V
· He is playing chicket from two hours.	{ Has/Hove}
has been	Societas transfit
· Sub + {has/hove } + been + V, + Oby + S	inelfor
Jub 1 (Tus) Tove) 1 Delly 1 1 1 2 2	Specify-time
· We have been watching T.V poor two f	7001
· We have been untching T.V how two f	all all a served all a served
	of the second of the second
	LIGHT TO THE STATE OF THE STATE

· Since: Point of time } . Fox: Period of time.
e.g. · Since Monday Pe.g. · fox 10 months.
· Since 2 PM For Several day.
• Since 2010 \ • For 10 hours.
Since acto
# NOTE (Continuous by context)
· Hove/has + been Since/for.
· a. We have been here since 10 o'clack.
- Past L past
b. They have been Lived here bor 10 years
- 1/10g Mayor Deep Lived 17010 10 1 20 g
# Since + past point of time.
' '
· Since + past point ob time,
· 5 + {has/have} + v3 has taken · a. Since he joined army, he did not take any leave.
b. Since I lebt the hospital in 1980, I did not see her.
c. I diet not ever met him since he lebt Delhi.
C. I diet not ever met him Dince he Left Delhi.   ∠ hos/hove ← (Present Perfect Tense)
# Structure / Syptax ( Past Indefinite)
· Assertive / Declaration ! S+ V2 + O
· Nenative -> S+ did + not + V+ + obs
<ul> <li>Negative → S+ did + not + V1 + oby</li> <li>Interoregative → did + S + V1 + oby</li> </ul>
# NOTE &
• 60
· does (+ V,
·did
· modals
11/1/2005

Date:

# Proctice	
a They have come upstorday.	and a solution
a. They have come yesterday. b. We have heard a terribying news last night.	A STATE OF THE STA
c. Seema has found how book 2 days ago.	1
d. You have prepared the lesson in the morning.	
e. They have seen the movie lost year.	a land thou
f. I have known this man since I agained here.	I was the second
1, I MIC NYOWN GITE TIVE I WAS	1 1-1-1-1-1-1
	iza s
	Carlo Carlo
	1 Sing + Col !
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	gam 168/16 d
	A MILLO
	I I anded
The second secon	<u> </u>
Cod Cala Sacrity Tal	5,231 (31.78)
The state of the s	ALAP I ANIMAL'T H
	n outropide.
CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	A Summary
$\frac{1}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000} + \frac{1}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000}$	6— Autoliticalities
	J. Washington
	A AMBIEST

# SVA (Subject verib Agreement) (Subject verib accord)
· Verb -> ogree with subject.
Knows (Vs-SD)
1) He KAOW Me.  St-Sub L VI (Plund voib)
SE SUP 2
<ul> <li>In a sentence, a verib must agree with the Subject of the sentence ib the subject is singulax, verib is singular and if the subject is plural, verib must be plural. It is called as Subject Verib Agreement.</li> <li>Singular Subject — Singular verib</li> <li>Plural Subject — Plural Verib</li> </ul>
# Examples (Concept 4 based)  a. The Principal and peop of the college is/are coming.  b. A black and a white cat is/are running.  c. A black and white cat is/are running.  d. The honest and intelligent gird is/are yet to be remarded.  e. Churchill was a great poet and a politician of his time.  b. A white and green shirt was/wore bought by me.
# Proctice  (1) Briend and butter was / were in the breakfast.  · consumed as single entity
3 Bread and butter, was/were bought by my mumma.  Bread and butter was/were not available at the store.

# Concept (4) 1	
· If two on more than two adjectives or noun talks about a singu	lar
person, thing or idea, verib will be singular.	
· a. The sum and substance of this pome poem islavie interesting	)
b. The sine and fall of tide is lasse due to lunas influence.	
c, Baread and butter is/asie my favourite bareakbast.	
d. Briead and butter is/are not available at the shop	
d. Breat the process of	
# Subject	
· How to find out subject?	
S + V + O	
S+V+O  To who/what ? verib	
Things/Animal/child feelings	
Time I make the second of the	
· Singular Subject ? · Plusial Subject	
· HP abp it 4 7 Propour)	
· You Pronoun	
egation to a side of a we are market wanted	
· Rom and Midnon	
Noun, SL Plustal	
grant -	1
# Voilb	
· Singulax / Pluxal	
· V, — Plural Verb	
V2 Neither SL nor PL	
V2 - Neither SL por PL	
V, - Neither SL pox PL	
V= SL Veyb	6

Page No.	Page No. Date:
# Singular verb	Plusial Vesib
Ts	09/6
Ubs.	were
has	hove
comes, go	come, go
# NOTE: Did, bod -> Neither	SL noc PL.
# Concept 1: use of 'Amd'	
	junction → To connect words, Phorases, clauses
· (i). Naveen is love comin	9.
(ii). Noveen and Rajesh	is/ane coming.
(iii). Robon, Moton and my	by by other has hove joined the Air Force
# Concept 2:	
· AlAnl The + Noun + o	nd + A/An/The + Noun, - Pluggal verb
	- (PL)
· a. The principal and th	e dinector islane going.
b. The singer and the	poctor has/hove come
# concept 3:	
· A/An/The + Noun + on	1 + Nour - Singular verb
· a. The Producer and	dispertor has/hove a one
b. The Dinger and do	octor is/cor coming.
0. The striper and be	2
# concept 4 1	
# correct 5	
· {Uncountable noun + and	+ uncountable noun? — Plusal verb
· a. Gold and Gilver is/a	ie two precious metals.

G(91)

· My mother notes than my father is/ane storict.
· Nothing but some boys is / asse seen.
· Nothing but water was / were available there.
TWO HATTY THE TAX TO T
# But (Preposition, Conjunction)
· To show contrast
10 317040 - 0170 300 - 0
Preposition Conjunction
· Meaning = Except (के बनाय ) \$ · Connect — 2 phonoses / Clouses.
· e.g. · There was no one but } · I want to buy a Phone but I don't
him. \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
· There was no one except?
Rom.
· Examples:
(b). Nothing but some boys is love seen.
(b). Nothing but some boys is lare seen.
(c). Nothing but water was/were available there.
· (a). The quality of apples is a special good.
(b). The students of this school is/one very laborious
(b). The students of this school is/oxie very laborious (c). The knowledge of at least two subjects is/oxie required
to pass the exam.
(d). The newer type of washing machines wash/washes dothes
faster,
(e). The appeal of the victims for the trions for of the cases
related to riots has / have been rejected
# Correct 7
· verb must come according to the main subject of the sentence
nather than measurest subject to verib.

· Examples;	
· a. Robon as well as his friends is large coming.	
b. The major along with two soldiers was I were awarded.	
c. My fathor unlike my uncle is/ane very strict.	
d law with his team members in layer bourge lunch	
e. The players and not their coach is a are responsible.	
C. The players of a for well court is wie responding.	
· Spot the Excror	
· Foredoricks is among those cort beco people in the world (b)/	
who does not blindly follow (c) The path of others (d)/	
MO EXHAD (E)	
4 who - relative propoun: Follows its ontecedent	
4 few leople (SL) — do (SL)	
(Sub) does (PL)	
Examples / Practice	,
· a. My mother no less than my fother is a gre strict.	
b. Nothing but some bous is/ase seen.	
b. Nothing but some boys is/ase seen.  c. Nothing but water was/were available there.	
# Concept 8	
• Each / Every talks about all the members of a group but talks about a singular member at a time. • Either means 'one out of two things'.	
talks about a singular member at a time.	
· Fither means 'one out of two things'	
· Neither means 'none out of two things'.	
· One means 'one out of more than two things'	
· None means 'none out ob more than two things'.	
· e.g. · Fither of these thoree chapters is/ane easy.	
OLG .	
	_

* NOTE (one, one ob, one onother)  • One + {singular moun} →• One boys, • One boy  • one + ob + { Pluyal noun / Prionoun}
do one of the boys + verib
· one another
# { Each / Every / Either / Neither / One} + Singular Noun Singular Verb  ① Each boy has a pen. ② Every boy has a pen. ③ Either boy has a pen. ④ One boy has a pen. ⑤ Singular  ③ Singular  ③ Singular  ③ Singular
# Broctice  • a. Each girls is playing.  b. Each boy and girl is one playing.  c. Fach boy and wamen is are struggling to survive:  woman  > Each boy and each girl.  3 or  5 Fach boy and every girl + Singular verb  is or  Fach and every boy.
#NOTE: { Each / Every / Either / Neither / one } + ob + Plural Noun Plural Verb — C Preposition)
ATTOMETICATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY

# Bractice
· a Fither of the two boys is love coming.
h Noithor of the two bougls going.
c. One of the players is large guilty.  d. One of the girls ore playing.  e. Either men ore waiting.  f. Neither players ore coming.
d. one of the girls offe playing.
e Either men are woiting.
f. Neither players are coming.
O DOR THIEFPS (1918 TUDDIN)
h. Each of the employees is large hordworking.
h. Each of the employees is large hordworking.  i. Each bushood and wife has I have been horoworld.
# Concept 9
· a. Neither Subj 1 nor [Subj 2] + verb
b. Fither Subj 1 Or [Sub2]+ verb
C. Not only Subj but also [Suba] + verb
d. Subj 1 or Subj 2 + vorb
e, Subj 1 nov Subj 2 + verb
F. None but + verb
· Verb: According to reasonst subject. Paiss must be consect.
· Either Rom or his briends + verb
LIGHT FOIL THE GITCHOS LOGIC / 1/2)
# Proctice
· a. Neither he of you is love guilty.
b. Either Sohon ner his friends has I have come.
c. Has I have be on they come?
d. Either a feon on a colleague is large coming with the moterial
today. also
e, Not only the children but their bothers is lare playing there.
f. None but the leaders of country is an exponsible.
a loss only hat my tayens upo lulpas shorting the tapps
h. Hove Mohit on his friends done onything for you.

# NOTE
· None but = only
· Nothing but & Except
TVOTVITY DATE LEAVE
# SVA Broctice (1)
si). Mory boys age Bresent today.
(ii), both the books were pew,
(iii). Both the books were new.  (iii). Several girls base passed in the first division.  (iv). Mony a were work to get rich quickly.  (v). All the money were stolen.  (vi). I will tell you all that were discussed.
(iv). Monu a werner want to get Hich quickly.
(V). All the maney were stolen.
(vi). I will tell you all that we're discussed.
(VII). The moderate of the students has come more.
have
# NOTE
)
· (i). · Mony + Noun + V · Mony a + Noun + V  Lelivial Leli L(SL) L(SL) LPL
· (ii). · Both + Noun } ~ Both of them + obj
Lellural Lellural ? Both of the boys were playing there
} LPL PL
· (iii) · Several
L(PL)
· (V). · All - Plugral Torm
· All is well -> { situation   Condition   feelings }
uncountable noun (SL) + (SL) verib
· All agre well
People, - Countable pour + (PL) verb
family members (PL)
Uncountable noun + (SL) verib } . Some boys are coming
· Some
countable noun + (PL) verb } . Some tice is not cooked

· Cvii), condition:
· Majority + verb
La Collective Nove (Signular)
· Majority of fluxal (noun/ Bronoun) + verb
L) Plural word
7 1107.00 000/00-
# SVA Practice (2)
(viii). Halp of the cake were sold.
eix) Holh of the bour were pupilibed.
(x). Half of the milk born wasted.
(xi). Most girl's were impressed by his perhormance.
(xii). Most of the money give spent.
(xiii). Much of the coins were distru
(xiii). Much of the coins were disty. Many (countable)
O Note
· Halp of the cake + SL verb
· Half of the two cakes + SI verib
· Half of the sice + st verb
· Halp of the cakes + PL verb
· Most -> countable noun -> Pluscal + vesto (PL)
~~ \ \ uncountable noun → SL + verb (SL)
· Much + un countable noun
X + countable noun
The second of th
# SVA Proctice (3) relative Pronoun
vi). He is one of those who do not accept the views.
(ii). It is one of the words that are likely to be mis-
Spelt.
(iii) He talks as if he were mad.
Siv). A quarter ob it is good.
S

EV). Part of the book is printed.
(vi). Forty per cent of the amount is spent.
(vii). Three-fourths of the Job is done.
Lask/work) - uncountable (SL)
* (iii). Imaginery sentence \ subj. (SL/PL) + were
Lived
wish
(SL)
· percent + uncountable moun } · Percentage -> SL (always)
per cent + countable noun }
# SVA Bractice (4)
(VIII). A quarter of them one good
(ix). Part of the charges are correct.
(x). Forty per cent of votors were folled.
exi). Theree foughts of people were ill.
exii). The percentage of good students was very small.
SXIII). The description is as follows.
# NOTE
L. as follows - as follows
# SVA Practice (5)  (i). The following now the new rates  (ii). A pair of shoes were new.  Tiii). Nothing but trees is there.
(i). The following on the new rates
(ii). A Pain of shoel were new.
Viii) Nothing but there is there.
LEIV). Five oisyonable wore there.
ex). My uncle and guardian has come.
(V), My uncle and guardian has come.  (Vi). Ten kilometous is not a long distance.
Evii). A thousand supees was not a small sum.
(viii). The following is the weather report.
Six). My uncle and my guardian have come.
MINING STORESTORES



(CX). Two hundred rupees are spent on it.
(xi). A thousand dollars were distributed among them
# NOTE
· SL = PL: { Aignorapt, sheep, deer, fish }
# SVA Practice (6)
(i). The mother as well as her three children were taken to
the bospital
Si). The driver rather than the conductor is responsible.
(iv) The box with all articles have been lost.
(IV). The DOX WITH all agiticles pare peep lost.
(v). The oudience has already expressed its approval.
cvi). The oudience is grequested to be in its seat by 7:25.
# NOTE
· its - Possesive adjective · audience - Collective Noun
· audience - Collective Noun
The second section of
and the state of t

# What is Advoorb'
· Except Noun and Pronoun, Adverb adds details in all the
asammatical terms.
grammatical terms.  Modiby or odd extra into
reposition verb   Adjective   Adverb   Phonoses   Clouses   Conjunction
reportion very more more management of the second of the s
H Evamoloo
# Examples  1) She walks slewly.  2) She walks very slowly.  3) Siya looks very boutjoul.  4) Rohan works very hard.  5) The bird Flew exactly over his head.  6) Luckily, all were saved.  Chreps.)
1) She wark steady, (Adv) (Adv)
2) City January Gady) Ady)
3) SIVO 199KS VERY DEOLITIPUL.
4) Konon Woorks Very name.
5) The bird flew exoctly over DIS Dead,
6) Luckily, all well Soved, (prepo,)
Clause
W. C. M. J. J. M. Com a Algorita
# Some Adverbs have the some form as Adjective
· e.g. Loud, Diriect, harid, late, fast, Straight, quite, right, early.
· He Huns fast fastly (V) (Adv) & (invalid word)
· He is a bast Hunner
(Adj) Lnoun
THE THEOLOGY OF THE SHOP OF TH
· Loud Ady Noun
· a. The loud music was disturbing the reighborns.
b. She spoke loud to be heard over the poise.
5 V2 (Adv)
O Digrect Adj
· a. He took the digrect groute to avoid trappic.
b. She told him direct what she thought without hesitation.
Adv

⊕ Hayıd	Ada		4 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	
	exam was hard	NOU EVENUEDE IN	n the class.	dyn sig ,
b. He	worked hard to	ochieve his ge	sals,	ar tropical de Co
	Adv	0	tering with a solid	· · · · · · · ·
o late	Adj	noun	: a = j	
· a, we a	attended the Jate	show at the.	theator.	
	asogived late t			
	V2 LAdV	0		
© fast	Ada			
·a. she d	rives a fast car			
b. He yu	ins fast to win t	the stoce.		of export
	~ Adv			malel to
O Staraight	Adj	N	haring the	
· a. she d	new a straight l	line on the pa	P01,	
b. He w	valked straight -	to his moom a	Ster coming h	ome.
O Quiet	1			
a. The Q	viet Library is a	Podect Place t	O Study.	<del></del>
b. She s	Spoke Quiet so	as not to dis	turb others.	
0.11		- 12 12 12 14 14 17 1		
© Right	ado lho ovalat de	00'0 '00		
h Timo	ode the right do	2151011,		
D. 109(1)	TIGITL OL UR IT	ext Conpen.		-
@ Eagly	na valaktea . M			
	enally bland cotche	es the worm.		
h. She	carly bird cotche annived early t	to Seargle a a	and seat	
<u> </u>		<del>d</del>	200 10 00 0	
# NOTE	-where? ) (Adverb o	b Place) } { s.	+ v + 0}+ nt	ber words
· He we	nt Delhi	>		
(V)	Advorb	5		Advorb
Cu	pho/whomiz,	<u> </u>		
	Nou ∩			

old oget)	G (103) Page No.
	Date:
# Kinds of Adverb	A Popular
· a. Adverb of time	gapa(e)),
b. Advorb of Forequency	terap.
C. Adverb of Place	y delegal s
d. Adverb of Morrosc	O'stantist o
e. Adverb of abbiermation and regution	
f. Adverb of degree	1/1/0
g. Interprogative Adverb.	The reserve
b. Relative Adverb	A STATE OF THE STA
	La Company of the Com
O Adverb of time:	y harden "
· Today, yesterday, last month, late, early shortly, lately, recently	y, ogo, presently,
O Adverb of Friequency:	1000 1000
· Once, twice, thorice, always, never, sel	ldom, obten etc.
O Adverb ob Place:	
· Here, there, in, out, away, indoors, of everywhere, up, down, within etc.	outdoons, fax, neax,
Out Advantage of None on '	
<ul> <li>Adverb of Manner;</li> <li>Adverb of manner describe how sometime.</li> <li>I. He swims well.</li> </ul>	hing boppens.
II. He yon quickly	
III. She spoke sobtly.	Y. San I
II. Jomes coughed loudly to attract her	attention
<ul> <li>Adverbe of affirmation and negation:</li> <li>Adverbe of affirmation and negation a configuration on denial.</li> </ul>	one words that indicate



· Examples:		
· Certainly	Not 3 · Bas	rely
· Indeed		ancely
· Absolutely	· Never } · Se	dom
· Depinitely	· Nowhere }	and you have
· Sunely	· None	
· Taulu	· Neithox	
· Truly ? · Undoubtedly	· Noc	
· Positively	Nousise ?	
· Abbigrootively	? · Noway	
· Absolutely.	} · Handly	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
© Adverb of degree		
· Very much, quit	e, enough, subficiently,	too, more little,
most etc.		e y v e i e
· lositive degree	· Comparative degree	· Superlative degree
(a) Harid	Hander	The hardest
Fast	Faster	The fastest
5000	Soonex	The Soonest
mea9l	neayer	The peaglest
Carly	Carlier	The ecoclist
(b) Beautifully	more Beautifully	The most beautifully
Corebully	more carefully	The most carefully
Swibtly	more swiftly	The most swiftly
slowly	more slowly	The most slowly
wisely	more wisely	The most wisely
(c) III, Badly	worde	worst
Forth	further	fun thest
fa9c	Faither	fagethest
late	lator	latest, last
little	LOSS	least
Much	M091e	most
well	better	best

# Late vs. Lotely
· Lately - Hecently ( Elm - Pome Im ) Advert
· late - late in time of Time = delay 3
· 1. I haven't seen Amon lately. I recently
2. He come late box the meeting
a. It come for the
# Hard us Hardly
Hood - Nichiount
· Hoordly — Rossely (जा के बराबर / बहुत ही मुक्तिल भे)
· E.g: hond
· E.g:  1. She works bordly to make both ends meet.  2. she works hard to make both ends meet.
I she works mad to make both ends meet.
3. He handly does any work.
# Foree us foreely
· Free - without ony cost
· Frieely — Frieedom.
• E.g;
~ 1. We can move about fixely in India.
1 2. Rides age provided force in this water Pagik.
I was a first our first of the contract of the
# Use of 'Too' -> Adverto
L. I. she is too beautiful. 3. Too - (san of Ganton over)
Kom is too hearing.
701 /1 17
∠ II. You age too happy . Too + [Pleasant Ady]
The state of the contract of t
# Too + Positive Degree Too + unpleasant Ady (P.D)
I Shyom is too dull. It is question is too dispicult.
II. Shyom is too dull. III. This question is too dippicult.
Y. You are looking too weak.
J. The was morning too week.

#{Too_P.D to V13/{Too_P.D to + be + V3}}
· Meoning:
· I. The old woman is top weak to walk.
II. She is too intelligent to be cheated.
· I. The old woman is too weak to walk.  II. She is too intelligent to be cheated.  III. Siya is too short to reach the shelp.  P.D
# { Too ' po to / to + be + v33 = { 20 po that }
· [so PD that] clause
Conjunction
I she is too beautiful to be siejected by any young mon.
II. The old mon is too weak to walk.
II. I am too hoppy that control my feelings.
I am so happy that I cannot control my feelings.
⊙ Spot the Exonor
· The time given to me car/ yas too little that it (b)/ was not
possible for me (c) to finish the task in time (d) / No escrot.
The same of the same of the language and the same of t
· It was proch diplicult to come out (a)/ because the auditorium
was full ob viewers (b) / altogether (c). No escrose (d).
Control of the second of the s
A CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT OF

# Invesion
· Syntax: [H,V + S+ M,V + object]
· e.g. · Intercognitive septence
{Q,w+H,v+S+H,v+O} {H,v+S+M,v+Oby}
· why age you calling bim? · Do you know him?
January Control of the Control of th
o Negative Adverb
· Haardly, Baarely, Scaarcely, Faarely, Seldom, Not only, No Sconex,
No. Never 3
· A sentence having multiple clauses / any number of clauses
must not contain any more reactive wood for clouse it
any negative adverb is used in that clause.
· Hoodly Z { no, not, never} ] septence
clouse 1 clouse 2
· Paisted Conjunctions (Applicable on Multi-clouse sentences):
· 1 { Handly, nanely, banely, Seldom, } + when
Scarlely
2 No Sooner + Thon
3 Not only + but also
· Negative Advosib + H.V + S + M.V + O + Conjunction + S+ V + O  (stoot) 2#NOTE
· does 1 do 1 did - V1 } · some tense must be fellaus
· Has/Hove/Hod — V3 } across multi-clauses.
# Proctice H.V 5 v3 when
1. Havidly had I reached there the left.
12. Seldom does" the teacher finish his class early.
<ol> <li>Rarely does Alex forget to do his homework.</li> </ol>

# Poloctice. Seep (V3)
I. Never had she sow such a beautiful sight before.  II. Seldom do we seen such an amazing display of dance.  III. Hardly had I get into bed then the telephone stong.  III. Rarely will you heard such a beautiful music.
( I Seldem do we seen such an omazing display of dame.
The Haydly bad I get into bed then the telephone story.
The Royely will you heard such a beautiful music,
'V. only than did I understood why the triagedy had happend.
T. only than did I understood why the tragedy had happend.  (Adverb) H.V understood (V1)
- CAUVEID)
# Agrticle
1 of sow a boy
Greperalise (unknown Person/bay)
3 & sow the boy who was standing there
Common bay
Specify Known Common boy of
· Total Anticle Coupting - 3 (A, An, The)
· Total Anticle Counting - 3 (A, An, The)  · Types (Anticle)(2)]
· Debinite Aarticle · Indebinite Aarticle
The A, An
and the second of the contract
· A An, and The: these age called adjective.
L(use) -> before Noun
Determiner Adjective
1
· A -> consonal letters / Sound
· An -> Vowel letters / Sound
u Su lasthaulausta laush 3 + (alaa) + araulau Alaun
# {Many   Many   man has just come } II. It was quite impossible project
I. It was such a great Party ?
II IT WWW BULLING TWING

F In exclamatory septences: (what / how) + (alan) + Singular noun.  1. what a pleasant surprise. \ 3. How beautiful a girl she is.
2. What a piece case 34. How confused a mon you are.
# when a verb acts as a 'noun', article (alon) is used before verte /(i). Rodha goes for a walk daily. /(ii). Moru should have a both. ((iii). Moru has a talk with Rakesh. ((iv). He has gone for a ride.
# Spot the Escrica the  ob the two/briothers, be / is better / No escrica The  (A) The most happy / (B) masoriage would be / cc) a upion of  a deal man and a blind woman / (p) NO escrica.  He has come out / with an unique proposal / for his briends./  No escret.
# NOTE  • Mayority - (SL) } • do - PL  • Mayority of - (PL) } • does - SL
• The number of Plusal (N/P) + vestb — (D) • A number of Plusal (N/P) + vestb — (D) • A great number of Plusal (N/P) + vestb — (D)

.30
# Past Indepinite Tense
· Completion of work — outdated
· This tense is used born single act completed in the past.
· Assertive: S+ V2+ Oby + other words.
· Negotive: S+ did + not + v+ obj
· Interegative: 1) wh. + h.v.Cdid) + S+ V1
@ H.V (did) + S+ V1 + Oby
$(V_2)$
• F.g. • a. He lost his book yesterday.  b. I sow a film two days ogo.  C. It Nehru died in 1964.
b. I sow a film two days ago.
C. Pt Nehau died in 1964.
$(V_2)$
@ Proctice come (V2)
a. They have come yesterday.
b. We have heard a territying news last night.  c. Seema has found her book 2 days ago.
c. Seema book found her book 2 days ago.
e. They have seen the movie last year.
e. They have seen the movie last year.
F. I have known this man since I arrived home.
Shave (V2)
# Past Continuous Tense
· Rethinking / Respeaking of some time.
· Syntax: {weste} + ving
· He was going there
O POTOCTICE you was bresent cont.
a when I went home, my mother is sleeping.
b. It is still Haining Hoining When I greated these.
a. When I went home, my mother is sleeping.  b. It is still Haining Hoining When I greated these.  c. when I went to bed, My sister is still working.  d. Rayu was alone in the house becouse at that time
d Rayu was alone in the house becouse at that time
because his fother is working in the obbice.
was -

E. My cousin wears sordals but when I last sow here she is was
F. while she was cooking food the child is playing.
# Past Perpect Tense (Past of Past)
*2. I had gore to Meesut last week ] Past Indb.
· 2 Action (Past) (Past Perfect Tense)
Action 1 Action 2
Past Andebinite Past Perfect Tense
(of fast) (o 211GT Past)
a team e e a me e a tribuna monta e zudaga de
· E.g: The patient had died belone the doctor come.
Less Recept Past Recept Past
Potient-died
· Doctoor-arrived
The the the transfer of the terms of the ter
# Future Indepinite Tense
· future plan / decision
· Expresses on action to take place in future.
· Future point of time: Soon, Shortly, in a few moments,
tomorrow, presently (Soon), next (year/month/week).
· Storucture: I similar usage like with modals
· 5+{will/shall3+v1+0} }. 2nd & 3nd Person + will
• 5+{will/shall} + v1 + 0 { 2nd & 3nd Person + will ≈ modals + v1 { 1st Person + Shall}
· a. Rohan will come to movoious.
b. I shall priepare hor competitive {
exams.

; aint		
1 Proctice	you will not mind com	_ [ Possesive Ady ]
· a. I hope	you will not mind com	ing to you.
h. There is	no question of me	foiling in the examination.
	my	O
• NOTE		The state of the s
· Possesive	odjective + Greaturd	They are North and the state of
<u> </u>	· Foods	estimate merchanger
# Confusing po	nior of Poreposition	The Bright of Street in
{In/Into/u	within 1 ot 1 on 3	and the Continues of the first
a. The boys a	sie sitting in the classer	(00M)
b. The player	s jumped into the riv	1694
c. The result	will be delivered u	sithin fibteen days.
d. More occid	ents occur within five	e miles go.
		ad no ar in tan :
⊙ Note		
	side / enclosed autoa	II the state that sent .
	novement	A second of the second second second
	time limit ox boundas	•
- zat	<u> </u>	200 200 T
		Doy Date I in, on, at
√. a. He is 8	leeping in the afternoon	7
V b. I love a	vatching the parade or	Republic Day.
v c. The pict	11C 15 Plapped on Sunas	ay, i do mode allay.
o In, on, at		Jenny 101 C
0 11), 01/, 00	Ploce	Time
· In		Larger
		· In o year
• 00	open suxface/axea	Joys/special ocallion
	· on the table	· on Monday
· at	Specific Place	Specific Time
-	· of the bus speed	· at 09:00 am
	•	

O {in /on / ot } usage not needed / required:
· today, tomosonow, yesterday, the following day, the next
day yesterday evening, yesterday afternoon, last night,
· today, tomosorow, yesterday, the following day, the next day, yesterday evening, yesterday afternoon, last night, this morning, this afternoon, tonight, tomosorow morning,
tomororow evening.
O Proctice
ci). He will go there on tomorrow.
(ii). They aggrived here on last night.
(iii). He was reading newspaper in 07:00 app.
(iii). He was neoding newspaper in 07:00 om.  Tiv). I will meet him on Monday.
(v). We go for a short walk in the morning.
⊙ Spot the Exyron
exhibition that (b) / showcased a brilliant fusion of
exhibition that (b) / showcased a brilliant fusion of
teroditional and con/modern aertistic techniques (d)/N.E.(e)
⊙ Note
· Sin, on, at 3 connot be used with 'today', 'tommosorous'
(today evening), tommorous morning), etc.
# By I with
Agent - Most of the time with - instrument /tool.
· a. The paper was signed by him with a parker per in
block ink.
b. The snoke was killed by the man with a stick. c. You cannot cotch a big fish with a small Hed.
C. You connot cotch a pig tish with a small year.
# Across / Thorough (3112-912)
· a. I swam ocords the river.
b. Roshon is woiting for Siya ocuals the mood
$\sim$ (32) 412)

	pergentian constitution of the constitution of
c. A type fell ocyloss the good that caused the occident.	
d. when I was going to college, I suddenly come across	s my
childhood foriend.  Childhood foriend.  This with 'come make statement Superior	001083
O Note (Come OUICLS) make statement Super	bluous.
· To meet someone suddenly	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, j. h .
· To encounter with someone.	
E. I come 0.01088 with him.	1
# Between / Among	
Ly is used for more than two?	
is used for two?	<u> </u>
1 a. You have to decide between pizza or pasta.	*
b. The discussion was between Eglick, Jack, and me.	
omong.	1
⊙ Between specify; "Between and"	
· The teocher distributed sweets between Robon of	iad Siya.
THE COOLINGS OF POLICE SEALCHE TO SEALCHE TO SEALCHE THE SEALCHE T	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Among → Greneralize	
· The teacher distributed sweets among the stude	nt 2
The readier of stributers stricts attrated are somet	700
O Proctice	
This sories will be played among four countries	
This series will be played between India, Syilar	- Va
bongladesh and Pokistan.	1702)
bollylovesty of the social windividual common support in	
4 NOTE: If we specify individual person even it is n	7076
thon 2, we con still use 'between'	
V. You should chanse between green, blue and red shirt	۵.
Vo You should choose among these shorts.	7 4
X. You should choose between these theree shots	

# Besides Vs Beside
To pext to someone on something.
In addition to
· a. He sat boside me.
b. Besides his children, his nephews and nieces were also
peresent at the ceremony.
# For / Since
- Period - Point of time
of time Synct time
/ (Pumpose)
a. I have anten nothing bor a long time specific Time of time
b. She has been living here box ten years.
C. I hoven't seen him since 2009.
d. He is leaving box America tonight.
Purpose
# In spite + ob = Despite
~ a. In Spite of being pow, the man was hoppy.
~ b. Despite of all bondships, the gird managed to score
good goodes.
HET Own I tolo - training
# Imp Come + into = Enter ~ a. I'll come into town to mosurous and call him
∠ b. Why den't you enter joto the house and hove a glass of cold tea.  → ≈ entrance
C. I have not entered into any financial agreements with them weeks
ogo.
#INTE
· Enter = Enterance - into
· Linvolvement / Indulgement / Agreement } into

# Approach (to/from)
· a. He didn't approach to the legent door at once.
o. He didn't approach to the bront door at once.  b. when I approached to them, they grew silent.
c. We could see the train ofproaching from a distance.
modals+ VI Grenund
# NOTE
· Approach - Voyb + [No Proposition]
Greatural Participle
Greater of the following the f
# Resembles (To/with)
No-Preposition
· a. It is difficult to make out that they agre twins because
they do not & resemble to each other.
b. She siesembles with her mother.
C. The boby resembles her mother.
d. This resembles to that.
# Comprise (ob) = consist + ob
11/15 Class Compaises of 30 Students.
· This class consists of 30 students.
11 0 1 × 1 × 1
# Return (back) = come back
· He returned back brom Delhi,
++ C. J. J. D. Tonian
# Spot the Exercor
· (a). It is dispicult to make / (b) out that they are twins / (c) because they do not resemble to each other / (d) NO GO,
Ger records they do not rescrippe to each other (a) No our
· (a). The teacher was tensed / (b) when he entered / (c) the
Class which comprised of (d) a hundred students.
~
v combist of

Die C	al V		Date:
(a). we disposed of to Mumbai, I (d) No	A (b) OUH	old funnitune	I cas behove moving
to Mumbai, / (d) No	) (94HOL)		1 minimum tole i
(a). The poet / (b)	described ob	out / cc) the s	pring season,/
(9) No solor			
o Note:			
· Describe	} about		hore and all and
CaHe	J ~~ &	The state of the s	thai you we
(a) Ravi / (b) told for h	zis foriend/	cco to buy o	Carl (d) No Eschol
O Note:			
· Says to — · Soid to —	> tells	r hasho bil	Charles and the
· Soid to —	> told	# J - 4 - 0	4)
		+ (10.11)	
(a) She can / (b)	cope up with	ony dibbieuQt	Situation / cc) as
she is a brove	heast. / (d)	No 19191091.	-
		>00	- PUNPOSE
(a) It is my please	191e / (b) to	congrotulate 1 yr	on Par Land Priccess
co in the civil s	egruices Exam	pination (d) N	9 EXXION.
	1.1	. 0 / 01 - 1	1 100 1 1100
electric wine,	<u> 2eated warn</u>	ings, / (b) be	TOUCIRA A TIVE
electoric wine, I	<u>cc) ond was</u>	s electrocuted	(,) (0) NO 90102,
ca ula llavolat lla	I the torain	/ Charley Lo	loto but I can it
· (a) We thought the	$\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}$	No oryon	ICLE DILLICE) 10
assived exactly is	00	) 10g 67010c.	
· (a) He should re	eraio / (b) te	s associate his	med b with any
party/cc) becau	Le people t	pove faith in 1	Dis intervitu
(d) NO OCHOC.	DO POOPIO II	1 9/11/ 11/	773 111 CS 111 CS 11 CS
O Note:			
• to - C	løse		
· fann —	distance		

# Proctice (Any) (Spot the Esister)  They applouded almost (A) Allhis tricks and at the end of the (B) / perform begged him earnestly not (c) / to go away again and leave them. (D)
· He looked small in the middle (A) / of the foyer, and he work on insincere (B) / smile like he might any other cc) / piece of easily removed clothing. (D)  Bronoun I important  The example broom the yours engulation (A) / makes it important
The exponse from the young population (A)/makes it importance for India to (B)/understand the needs, desires and cc)/aspirations of its youth, (D)
Atfirst, it is important to realize (A) / that in the video game industry, (B) / much like in film industry, on (C) / idea is a miniscule front of the whole pockage. (P)  (4) reflects, very (Vs) & singular  • The new agreements by Japan replects efforts (A) / to counter growing uncortainty in global markets, (B) / largely due to uniloteral actions by the Trump administration (c) / and the trade war between the US and chino. (D)
# what is "Conjunction"  Connects, Two words, Phorase  Clauses; Sentences  To Torrick  To
· Conjunctions help establish relationships between ideas, show contrast object alternatives, con create conditions por an action

# coordinating Conjunctions:
· These join words, phorases, or clouses of equal grammatical
improvitance. [Total = 7]
· "FANBOYS"
$S_0$
Fore And Nove but On Yet
L) T Typened
be couse = Reason Contrast (offeral)
be cause = Reason Contrast (MI9704)
· Fox: Reason on cause
Example: "She stayed home, for she was sick."
• A ad ' A 1/11'a -
· And : Addition
Example: "He bought apples and orlonges."
Novi No aldio Cond la contin 1, 20 seco tip ido a)
· Non: Negative addition (used to combine two negative ideas) Example: "He did not study, non did he attend class."
Example. "He did not study, non did he attern class.
· But: Contrast
Example: "She likes tea, but he prefers cobbee."
Maria Allanca livos and also and
• Osc; Alternatives or choices
Example: " Would you like tea ou cobbee?"
- Vot : Contract my 1100,000 to d outromo
· Yet: Contrast on upexpected outcome Example: "The sun was shining, yet is was cold."
Example. The son was spinning, yet is was you.
- Sa! On M consone
· So! Result on consequence.  Example: "It mained heavily, so the match was cancelled"
Example: If Mailing, so the major was carrelled
# 11sto: with Correlation Consunctions connection independent clauses
# Note: with coordinating conjunctions connecting independent clauses, use of [comma(,)] can be seen.
, Use of 1 willing 1 - will be seen.

Page No. Date:

the Subardination Conjunctions
# Subordinating Conjunctions  These connect a dependent clause to an independent clause, showing a relationship like time, reason, condition, contrast or couse and effect. Common subordinating conjunctions include:
· Because: Shows reason
Example: "He Left early because he had a meeting".
· Although / Though: Shows contrast
Example: "Although it was raining, they went for a walk,"  Ly Eyet [, ]
· It : Shows condition
Example: "Ib you study, you will pass."
a Alban I Clara I Fam
Example: " when he assived, the pasty had already started."
Situation
· Unless: Shows condition (negative)
Example: "You won't succeed unless you try."
O Note: clause - 2 clause - 2
· until > Time   unless > situation
The state of the s
# Consolative Conjunctions
· These age paiges of conjunctions that work together to
Join words or phorases that are grammatically equal.
Examples include:
· 'Either or': Expresses a choice
Example: " Either you come with me, on you stay home."
· 'Neithex nox': Expresses negative alternotives
Example: " she neither called now texted."
$\sqrt{2}$ $\sqrt{2}$ $\sqrt{2}$

Not only .... but also?: Adds emphasis Example: "He is not only a good singer but also a talented Both .... and': shows two things are true Example: "Both the teacher and the student were present # Conjunctive Adverb · These one adverb that act like conjunctions, connecting two Independent clouses and showing the relationship between them. They usually require a semicolon or period behove them some common ones include: · However: shows contrast Example: " she wanted to leave; however, she stayed until the end." · Therepore: Shows cause and ebbect Example: "He studied hard; therebore, he possed the exam." Moreover: Adds inhormation Example: "The book was interesting; morreover, it was inhorimative Consequently: Shows Hesult Example: "The company cut costs; consequently, probits invieased " · NOTE: "So, therefore, thus, bence, that's why, as a result ob, consequently, subsequently ", + Result clause

# NOTE: { Becouse, Since, as, owing to, due to, book} + Reason	
# Proctice so	
1. There weren't enough beds, for I had to sleep on the floor.	
2. He was injuried, therepore he was unable to play.	
3. They've increased the number of stable and consequently	
the service is better.	
H. The Company lost a great deal of money, Hence, the CEO was	
5. The disease subsequently spread to the rest of the country.	
- The crease + exceptioning software with the state of the southing.	
# Brocke	
a. Because it is on area of outstanding natural beauty, you	
Can't build on it.	
b. I'm forever losing things since I'm quite forgetful.  C. I could not take a proper sleep since I fell in love	
- C. I could not take a prioper sleep since I tell in love	
d. As everyone abready knows each other, there's no need	
for intereductions.	
e. He was kept in abtor school due to lowing to his bad	
Depayiouse.	
F. I told how to love, for I was very timed.	
# Conjunction Paises	
· Though → Yet/, 3. So → that 3. Both → and	
· Although -> Yet/, } · Between -> and 3. Not only	
· No scoper -> than \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
· Hardly / Scarcely -> when > Else -> but }	
· As -> as 3. Other/Rother -> than }	
· So -> as ? · Such -> that ?	
• Lest $\longrightarrow$ should $\longrightarrow$ whether $\longrightarrow$ or $\longrightarrow$ • The same $\longrightarrow$ that	

	G (26)
L35	Date:
# what is voice	
→ Voyb	
© 2 forms:	
· Active voice = Active Verb	
· Passive voice = Passive verb	
· voices states whether the subject is receiving the action	perhaning the action on it is
· O. My mumma Cooks food	
b. The thieb is agorested.	
# Those one two types:  1) Active Voice { when oction is a. Robon Kicks a ball.  b. A teacher teaches English.	perbormed by the sub 3
2) Passive Voice & when oction is me a. My watch was stolen by se b. Water is sold by the shapke	eceived by the Suby 3 experience.
# NOTE	
<ul> <li>Active Voice → Subject + verb+</li> <li>Passive Voice → Subject + verb+</li> </ul>	$A.v: S + V + Obj$ Object $\{P.v: S + V + Obj\}$
# Verb forms: Go (V1); Went (V2); Go	one (V3); Going (V4); GOES (V5)
	Constitute of the contract of
# How to Recognize Active and Passive	200kg (1985) [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [1985] 1985 [198
$A.V \rightarrow Subject + verb$	+ Optic
1 V1/V2/V5	ns/were} + vy (Ving)
3 mal hue 1 ho	

# Passive Vaice: Subject + verb + object	
Be Be + V3 - main verb	
weste / be / been/ (1) { is /am / aster} + V3 being } \{ was / weste }	
\[ \begin{align*}   \left\ \has \\ \hove \\ \hod \cd \cd \cd \cd \cd \cd \cd \cd \cd \c	•
# Examples: Active voice } Passive voice	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
<ul> <li>Rodha eats a monge.</li> <li>Siva is singing a song.</li> <li>Rohan bought a bike.</li> <li>A bike was bought.</li> <li>A bike was bought.</li> </ul>	ng by Siya
# which Kinds of veribs agre used as a fassive verib.	212 ·
Finite Verb Non-Finite Verb	- 128 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
M.V PHIMANY H.V Ebe, do, Have	4333
• Totorbitive • Intolorsitive → Secondary H.V  Verb → modals	95 <u>4</u> 98 5
· Passive from can be achieved only with transitive verb. · [Active vaice]	24
· Rom writes a letter  Transitive verb > Object	
· [ Possive Voice]  · A letter is written by Rom	.0.

# List of Transitive Verbs	
· Eat, write, Read, Build, Play, (	Cook, Paint, Donaw, Sing, Watch,
•	se, Design, complete, understand,
Love, Hug etc.	
· a. She eats on opple	
b. He walites a dettex	
c. They play tennis. d. I sieod a book.	
d. 1 9160d a book.	
H link at Take million & locales	
· List of Intronsitive Voolos · Appense, Gro, Run, Con	De Angine Remove Relong
Collabor Consist Cost Couch	Cau Sich Sit Skip slope
Collapse, Consist, Cost, Cough Slide, Smell, Smell, Smile,	Small Speeze Sonk Sein etc.
	5/W/05, 5/70020, 5/11/5 5/11/5 5/11/5 5/11/5 5/11/5 5/11/5 5/11/5 5/11/5 5/11/5 5/11/5 5/11/5 5/11/5 5/11/5 5/
• The tolain andives. ? .	He loughs loudly.
· She sleeps peocefully ? ·	The sun shines brightly.
· They orun in the park.	
# Voice and Tense	101 10 10 H
<ul><li>(Present Indefinite Tense)</li><li>Active Voice</li></ul>	Paggin Moico
ACTIVE VOICE	· Passive voice
Ca. He Phus hootball,	·, S+ be + V3 — 1
b. we stead novels.	H,V 2
c. she does not cook food.	> 5 + { has / have } + be + V3
H,V VL	State
}	A
1 H.V -> do /does	1 H.V → 12/0m/age
b. Novels are read by us.	
Sc food is not cooked by	be92

# Voice and Tense	
4 ( Bregent continuous Tense)	e etan wing only to of
· Active Voice	· Passive Voice
· Sub + { is/am/ase3 + Vy + obj + ow	( 5+ be + v3 + oby + 0, W
	> 3+ {is lom/one 3 + being +
a. I am writing a letter.	3 V3 + Oby
b. She is burning those letters.	
c. I am leasining this poem by heart.	A letter is being written
	by me.
This poem is being leasent by me	>. Those letters are being
The same of the sa	- written by me.
10-1- W- 10-1-101 4-2 1V	
4 (Present Poupect Tense)	
· Active Voice	· Passive voice
· Sub+{has/hove3+ V3+ Obj	· 5+{ has/hove3+be+v3+Oby
	> 5+{has/hove} + been+V3+Oby
a. I have eaten sweets.	· ·
b. She has lost her wristwatch.	14 + Cr311 + 8 11 VA.
c. You have taken the examination.	od + Alban Fig. tva.
d. The ben has not loid on egg.	
	1 (vi 14 - mt) 3 (01/4)
4 (Present Perfect Continuous Tense)	) of tva:
· Active Voice	· Passive voice
· 5+{has/have} + been + 14 + Oby + O.W	$\rightarrow$ \$+{has/hove}+been+be+v3+oby $\rightarrow$ \$5+{has/hove}+been+being+
	> {5+[has/hove} + been + being +
a) I have been writing articles on -	7 { V3 + Oby
dippenent topics.	}
b) The children have been breaking	- Agricles have been being
the toys.	written by me on different
c) she has been watching television	to fice.
for the last four hours.	

4 C Past Tense)
→ Indepinite, AV: 3 Assortive → S+ V2 + obj
PV: {Negative -> S + did + not + V1
$1 \longrightarrow S + be + V_3 \approx S + \{ was / weste \} + V_3$
-> Captionals AV: 5 + Sung/weste? + 1/4 + Obs
1
PV: S+ {was/were}+be+ V3  being
Perfect, AV: 8+ hod + v3 + Oby
PV: S+ had + be + v3 + Obj
Peoplect Continuous - PAV: S+ had + been + V4 + Oby
$\Rightarrow$ PV: S + had + been + be + v ₃ + obj
being
→ (futuge Tense)
→ Modals
• A.V: $5 + modals + v_1 + ob_1$
· P.V: S+ modals + be + v3 + oby
11.1 - C = 0.01 180 0.00 TELL (0.11 90)
#NOTE (Too - AV, PV)
· AV: Too (To + V ₁ )
· PV: Too (To+be+V3)
a secretarian formation in the contract of the
- C. TO STORY & CONCRETE CONTRACTOR OF THE STORY OF TH
or - will an experience protection with the
the state of the s
and the second of the second o
and the state of t
in the contract of the contrac

# Conditional Sentences
· Upless · Condition · Brovided · No Sponer · 1h
· 95 · OS OS
© 3 Tupes:
A. (If clause) in past tense. > fortest  B. (If clause) in past tense. > fast sndefinite  C. (If clause) in past perfect tense.
Type A.
# 'Ib Clause' in Present tense  · Structure
1/2 Priesent Tense, future Indefinite Tense
\(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sq}}\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sq}\sqrt{\sq}}}}}}\sqit{\sint\sin{\sint{\sint{\sint{\sint{\sign}\signg{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sin}}}}}}}}\
5 + {will / shall } + v_1
• Examples:
1. She will come to meet you as soon as you will steach Delhi
Delhi - Present andebinite - Better rephase:
· As soon as you reach Delhi, she will come to meet you.
a. If the government will becomes strict, cooruption will surjely finish.
3. I will help him provided he will mends his ways.
4. Unless he will not takes case of his health, he will not
condition
5. There will be such at the plathourn when the topin will ascrives

# Type2 'If' Clouse in Past Tense
$V_2$
· It I had money, I would lend it to you. · Stayuctuale;
Ib + Past Indepinite, S+ would + V1 + oby"  {S+V2+Obj}
F Type 3 'IF' Clouse in Part Perfect Tense
"Ib + Past Perbect Tense, Subject + would + have + v3 + Object had + v2
• E.g.
(a) I had seen you, I would have stopped my case.  Past perfect
# Imaginary Sentence
"Ib + Subject + were, subject + would + v"
{He/We}
SL PL
· It I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.
# Proctice (connection, Spot the Englow)
· He scolded me as if he was my fother.
· (a) Had I greatized / (b) Your house was such a long way
· (a) Had I greatized / (b) Your house was such a long way of, / (c) I would take a taxi. / (d) No earnon.  taken
Compl
· Co) I will /(b) meet him / sc) when he will come 1 cd) No Evolor
· (a) when I will get back / (b) I shall pay back / (c) the
money that I bosorowed / (d) forom you last month.  # NOTE: modals + be + v3 ] Passive Voice.
# NOTE: modals + be + v3   Passive Voice.

[Additional Notes]	Date:
# Modals ( Modal Verb)	t bil aleje kun a te lea de de
· Modal verb are ouxiliary verb ottitude, intentions, or likelihoo	d about an oction,
· They convey necessity, possib	ility, permission, ability, ox
· Common modal verbs include { shall, should, must, and ough	Con, could, will, would, may, might
<ul> <li>Key characteristics of Modals</li> </ul>	
1) No Subject Agreement: Modal the subject.	s don't change from based on
· I can swim.   · She con 2	wim: > 100 min of the control of the
2) No "True" Tense Change: Mo tense like riegular con irriegula alternative froms: · Can (present ability)	
· Could ( past ability or poli	te 1 hypothetical use).
3) Always Followed by the Base F after a model stays in its b · You should go. · They might stay.	oum of a vent: The main vent ase foum (infinitive without "to")
4) Express Mood or Condition: E mood or condition. For instor • Must conveys necessity: > • Might Conveys possibility:	You must study from the test.
Discloimer  while modals don't usually o	dopt to subject or tense, some

indicate politeress, hypothetical situations, our past reperiences. These bounds offer additional meanings rather than being struct tense
borns offer additional meanings trather than being strict tense
chonges.
□ Examples (Medals)
(1) can (Ability)
· Bresent Terse
· I can speak spanish } · They can speak spanish.
· She can speak spapish?
· Past Tense (using could)
· I could speak spanish when I was younger
· She could speak Spanish when she was in school
· They could speak spapish during their trovels.
The state of the s
(2) Could (Polite Request)
· Bresent Tense
· Could you pass the salt? }. Could they pass the salt?
· Could she pass the salt? }
· Past Tense (hypothecical situation)
· I could have gone to the party it I had known about it.
· She could have gone to the party if she hadn't been busy
· They could have gone to the party it they had received
the invitation.
(3) Will (Future Intention)
· Futurie Tense
· I will call you tomosonow.
· He will coll you to move ou.
· They will coll you tomorrow.
· Futurie leaglect Tense
· I will have completed the project by next week.
<ul> <li>She will have completed the project by next week.</li> </ul>
· They will have completed the project by next week.

(4) Might (Possibility)  • Present Tense
· Bresent Tense
· I might go to the concert tonight.
· He might go to the concert tonight.
· They might go to the concert tonight.
· Past Tense (hypothetical situation)
· I might have gone to the concert if I had bought tickets.
· She might have gone to the concert it she hadn't been sick.
· They might have gone to the concert is they had known
about it eagilier.
(5) Must (Necessity)
· Poresent Tense
· I must finish my homework before dinner.
· He must finish his homework before dinner
· They must finish their homework belone dinner.
· Past Tense ( past necessity)
· I must have finished my homework behave dinner yesterday
<ul> <li>I must have finished my homework behave dinner yesterday</li> <li>She must have finished how homework behave dinner</li> </ul>
last night is had control which the such was useful.
· They must have finished their homework behore dinner
last week ( week to be t
(6) Shall (Future Action/Offer)
· Bresent Tense
· I shall help you with your Project.
· You shall areceive the herebits of more hard more
· We shall see what happens pext
• Past lense I pyratrecial situation)
· I should have helped you with your Project. ·
· You should have received the benefits by now.
· we should have seen what pappend pext.

7) should (Advice)	
· Present Tense	*
· T should eat healthier boods.	2
<ul> <li>She should consider applying for that Job.</li> <li>They should listen to the teacher.</li> </ul>	a
· They should listen to the teacher,	J
· Past Tense (Siegnet)	· · · · · ·
· I should have eaten healthier toods.	9
· She should have considered applying box that join	b. •
· She should have considered applying bor that joing the should have listened to the teacher.	<u>s</u>
(8) May (Permission/Possibility)	
· Present Tense	
· I may go to the party tonight	(366-3)
· He may join us box dinner.	9
· They may leave early.	2
· Past Tense (hypothetical situation)	2
. I may have gone to the pasity if I hadn't been bus	y,
· He may have joined us for dinner if he had know	p we
were loting out.	•
· They may have left early it they had felt unwell	
	//
(9) Would (Polite Request / Hypothetical Situations)	
· Priesent Terse	(1) w.
· Would you like some coppee? · Would she prepex tea instead?	<u> </u>
• Would she preper the motion?	401
· Would they join us bor lunch?  · Past Tense (hypothetical situation):	3
T usual hour none to the party it I had been	invited
<ul> <li>I would have gone to the party if I had been</li> <li>She would have accepted the object if it had</li> </ul>	boon hotton
• They would have thaveled it they had the Fund	g .
They waste to the state of the	3

(10) Ought to (Advice / Recommendation)
· Biesent Tense
· I ought to exercise more obtar.
· You aught to finish your work behave going out.
· They ought to Hespect their elders.
· Past Tense (91egg/et)
· I ought to have exercised more often.
· You ought to have finished your work before going out.
· They ought to have respected their elders.
# NOTE: Should vs 'Ought to'
· both 'should' and 'aught to' age modal verbs used to indicate
advice, obligation, or expectation, while they are obten intercha-
-ngeable, there are subtle dipperences in tone and usage:
1) Formality and Emphasis:
· Should is move common in everyday speech and is somewhat
· Should is move common in everyday speech and is somewhat lighter in tore, It suggests a secommendation on gentle
advice.
"You should try to get more sleep." (a suggestion)
· Qualit to Caspies a slightly styromer sense of duty rox
moval obligation, making it sound a bit more formal.
<ul> <li>Ought to Carries a slightly stronger sense of duty or moral obligation, making it sound a bit more formal.</li> <li>"You ought to opologize to hor." (a moral expectation)</li> </ul>
2) Negative form:
· Should not (shouldn't) is commonly used.
<ul> <li>Should not (shouldn't) is commonly used.</li> <li>"You shouldn't cat too much sugar."</li> </ul>
· ought not to is grammatically correct but less common
ord cop sound old-fashioned on formal.
· "You ought not to lie"
V

# Test (SVA - Engloss) :
1. The team of scientists gare conducting an important experiment on
climate change
2. Each of the students bare completed their assignments on time.
3. The books on the shelp needs to be steasonmed.
4. Neither my briends nor my briefler enjoys hoorox movies.
2. Each of the students bave completed their assignments on time.  3. The books on the shelf needs to be reasonned.  4. Neither my friends nor my brother enjoys hooror movies.  5. A pack of wolves were spotted near the comprite.
6. The group of doncers perform every Friday evening.
7. One of the books were missing brom the library shelf. 8. The quality of the products have improved over the years. 9. Neither the teacher nor the students were ready from the feet.
8. The quality of the products have improved over the years.
9. Neither the teacher nor the Students was ready from the feet.
10. There is many options ovallable got the internship program.
11. The monoger, along with her team members, have planned the
12. Either the players on the cooch are responsible from the team's
12. ETUTOR THE PROYERS OF THE COOCH SOFE STOSPORSIBLE GOT THE TEOM'S
13. The statistics on the necent data shows on increase in sales.  14. The number of applicants have doubled since last year.
14 The number of poplicants but doubled since last way
15. Everyone in the anoun of volunteers were given a contibicate
19. The number of applicants have doubled since last year.  15. Everyone in the group of volunteers were given a certificate of appreciation.
16. The List of participants were posted on the bulletin board
yestorday.
17. Each of the employees is nequired to attend the training session.
18. The committe disagree on how to allocate the funds.
19. A series of affection events have delayed the project's
Cempleday
20. The Funniture in the moom needs to be meaninged before the meeting.
un merry.

- # Identify Tense in Sentences.
- 1. I have already completed my assignment bot the week. [Present Porbect]
- He was writing a novel when I last sow him. [ Past continuous]
- 3. They have finished their homework already. [Present revibect]
- 4. He was cooking dinner when the power went out. [ Past continuous]
- 5. They will be travelling to Europe next summer. [future continuous]
- 5. I will have been working hore for five years next month, I future Peoplect Continuous]
- 7. By this time next year, they will have completed their studies and Started working. [Future Peoplect]
- 8. While I was walking to the store, I realized I had left my wallet at home. [ fast continuous ]
- 9. He had already completed the presentation, before the team members started gathering in the conference moom. [ Past Perbact]

## # NOTE

- · when determining the tense of a sentence with multiple clouses, focus on the Primary clouse first, especially it it expresses the main action or idea.
- 10. She is going to have written three chapters by the end of the month. [future Pochect]
- 11. The Heseauchers will be analyzing the data and drabting preliminary reports thoroughout the upcoming quarter. [future continuous]
- 12. She was planning to submit how report yestordy, but unexpected issues delayed her progress. [Past continuous]
- 13. Next week, we will have been practicing the presentation box nearly a month, making surve it's blawless. [Future Powert continuous] 14. The artists had barrely begun pointing when the weather took a
- sudden turn for the worse. I Grerund [ Past Porbect ]

"NOTE: This is in Past Simple using "were to" to indicate a planned oction that was supposed to hoppen but didn't.

16. when they overived at the venue, the guests had already begun enjoying the evening's bestivities. [ Past Perbect]

Giorund; complement → begun

17. The students were excited about the upcoming trip, even though they had not sieceived final approval yet. [Past Powert]

18. by the time the meeting starts, the team will have gathered all necessary data to make inhormed decisions. [future Perhect]

19. After the team had submitted their proposal, they anxiously ownited feedback from the client. [ Past Peoblect ]

20. She has been studying French for several years, and she speaks if bluently now. [Present Pochect Continuous].

21. while he was walking to the store, he realized he had forgotter his wallet at home. [Past continuous + Past Porbect]

22. Once they have finished the Project, they will present their findings to the board. [Future Porbect] Relative

23. While she had been cooking, the power out unexpectedly.

[ Past continuous ] + Primarily

24. They were watching the game when the power went out & unexpectedly. I Past continuous ]

25. By the time the movie starts, we will have arrived at the theater. [Future Perfect ] Relative

26. They one currently studying box their final exams, hoping to achieve excellent grads. [ Present continuous]

27. While I was jogging in the park, I noticed that the leaves had begun to change color. [ Past continuous + Past Perbect]

+ Spot the Escolor (SVA)

has 1. The number of students applying for scholarships bare increased this year 2. Statistics indicate that there is fewer interest in toraditional newspaper nowodays.

#NOTE (Less us Little)

- · Less is used hose uncountable nours to indicate a smaller amount of degree of something (e.g. less interest)
- · Little obten implies on almost complete lock on insubficient omount ob something, which can make it sound slightly dibberent in meaning. Soying Rittle interest might imply almost no interest at all.
  - · less interest suggests a reduction in interest compared to behave.
  - · Little interest suggests a minimal or almost non-existent level ob interest. Soothes (SL)
- 3. The sound of the waves soothe hor and brings hor a sense of colm
- 4. Every student in the class has submitted their assignment on time.
- 5. Neither the books on the shelp non the desk one congonized properly #NOTE
  - · When subjects are connected by "neither /nor", the verb should ogree with measures subject.
- 6. A variety of new strategies have been implemented in the company's marketing plan, leading to increased sales and customer engagement.
- 7. A pain of shoes, which were lebt outside, needs to be brought in behove it mains.
- 8. None of the committee members was aware of the changes in the policy that were prioposed last week.

  9. The data forom the experiments were conclusive, leading the scientists
- to new hypothesis.
- 10. The majority of the coke were eaten by the guests belowe the forty ended.

- 11. Neither of the solutions were effective in solving the problem G(142) of hond.
- 12. All of the coke were eaten belowe I go to the party.
- 13. A number of issues bos arisen during the Project that need to be addressed immediately.

# NOTE

- · 'A number of' = Plustal; · 'The number of' = Singular.
- 14. A solies of complex theolies, which require a thorough understanding of advanced mathematics and statistics, has been put forward by the Heseorichos.
- 15. The statistics on the company's growth was suspenising, given the econo-mic downtwent.
- 16. A majority of the committee members (a) insists on following (b) the established procedures, (c) despite the precent changes (d) in the policy guidelines (e) (No everous)

#NOTE ('A majority' vs 'The majority')

· A majority (Pluxal)

- · A majority of the players disagree with the new rules.
- · 'The majority' (Singular)
  - · A majority of the class agrees with the decision.
- 17. The data from multiple sources indicates that there is a significant triend in consumer behaviour towards online shopping.

# NOTE

- · In Scientific contexts, "data" is often treated as <u>plurial</u>, but in general usage, it's often considered <u>singular</u>.
- 18. The data shows that the triend is increasing over time.
- 19. The flock of bisids fly south from the winter every year.
- 20. The number of students attending the Lecture were higher than expected.

- # Spot the Egoroon (SVA) (contd)
- 21. Several types of fruit grows in the orchard.
- 22. A number of factors contributes to the success of the project. contribute
- (PL) 23. None of the participants were prepared from the final challenge.
- 24. The data from the experiment indicates a significant triend.
- 25. The data are being onalyzed to determine the triends over the Last decode.
- 26. The data have see revealed significant discrepancies in the research findings.
- 27. Some of the inhormation has been lost during the transfer.
- 28. None of the odvice seem sielevont to the cusulent situation.
- 29. A number of books was Missing from the Library shelves.
- The data, which include various factors, was presented at the conference
- 31. None of the team gave owne of the changes to the schedule.
- 32. A variety of strotegies have been implemented to enhance the program's ebbectiveness.
- 33. A multitude ob options exist box solving this problem.
- 34. Both the teacher and the student was pleased with the outcome of the B10 fect. (Sub: 1) (Sub: 2)
  - # NOTE
    - · when two subjects are joined by 'and', the verb should be plural, so it should use "were".
- 35. The data bosom the experiment indicate that more Herearch is needed.
- Neither A variety of bruits and vegetables were displayed at the morket, attoracting many customers on the opening day.

  37. The bouquet of 910ses, which have wilted in the sun, is still nemorkably
- Frogrant and beautiful. has

# Relative us. Additive clouse NOTE!

G1(44)

- □ Relative clouse
  - · Brovide essential or additional information about a noun.
  - · Clariby which posson on thing is reported to.
  - · Examples:
    - · The case that is pasked outside belongs to my neighbor. (Essential for identibying the case).
    - · Students who study hand usually perform better on exams. (specific which students one neboored to.)
  - "They often begon with relative pronouns like: "who", "whose "which", ox "that".

## Additive clause

- · Additive clouses provide extra information that is not essential to the main idea of the sentence. These clouses one often set of by comma
- · They add non-essential details or commentary about the subject, but removing them wouldn't change the core meaning of the sentence

Examples:

- · My sister, who lives in New York, is visiting us next week.
- The clause "who lives in New York" adds information about my sister but is not necessary for understanding that she is visiting.)
- · My brother, who is an artist, will join us bordinner. (The clause odds inbormation but can be removed.)
- · The movie, which I watched last night, was theilling. (Non-essential; the main idea is about the movie.)